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FOCUS on Britain

What's ahead . . .

When it comes to wages, it's seldom been "ladies first." Women have taken a back seat even when doing men's work.

Now all that is changing in Britain. The government has given categorical assurance that equal pay for women will become the rule rather than the exception.

Throughout the clerical and administrative sides of the civil service, equal pay is now being "phased in" over a period of seven years.

And Barbara Castle, who as Minister for Employment and Productivity is holding down a man's job herself, is starting immediate talks with industry to phase in equal pay there—probably over a similar period.

There's just one snag. The government's incomes policy sets a basic ceiling of 3.5 percent on pay increases overall. Increases for women, therefore, will depend on men renouncing some of their own claims to raises during the period while equal pay for women is being introduced.

Well, men—how gallant can you be?

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Commonwealth prime ministers didn't gather last year.

It now appears they may not meet this year either. Plans for a London conference in October have been abandoned. November is being considered; but it looks as though January may be the earliest possible date.

Reasons for the delay: Britain's economic problems, the new Canadian administration, Nigeria's civil war, and the unresolved dispute over Rhodesia.

As for locale, that is also up in the air. The days are gone when London was the automatic choice, now that Britain is regarded as merely one among equals.

Ottawa is a popular possibility largely because Canada is thought to provide the best bridge within the Commonwealth between its older white members and its newer African states.

Trends . . .

The piano is back "in."

During the past year more than 8,000 new British pianos have been sold—a 20 percent increase over the previous 12-month period.

The rising scale of piano sales to schools is particularly marked.

Only sour note in the picture is the continuing shortage of good teachers — and especially tuners.

A Piano Advisory Service has been set up to remedy the tuner shortage. It will seek to recruit and train young workers for this "eerie" work. It also plans to key up existing tuners to the point where they can tune pianos for concert artists.

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By high road or low road, new industry is getting to Scotland.

With it comes new hope for checking the severe population emigration which has sapped Scotland of much of its young talent since World War II.

Cause of the exodus: steady decline of the nation's traditional industries—shipbuilding and coal.

The Scottish Council says that between 1965 and 1967 some 16.5 million square feet of new factories have been built, opening up 45,400 new jobs.

Electronics has become a key Scottish industry. It has a 40 percent growth record there for the past three years. And by 1970 employment in this field is expected to be up by 30,000. Of the 50 electronic firms centered in Scotland, 36 have come from outside the country.

The influx is putting a new lilt in the Highland fling. For the first time in years the Highlands—a serious employment black spot—now expects a population increase.

And on the Hebridean islands of Uist and Lewis-with-Harris, farming families are checking the emigration tide by collecting seaweed on a full-time basis.

Three factories on the islands dry and mill the material. Its alginate acid extract is used in making products ranging from ice cream to dentures.

⊕

London's population problem is just the reverse of Scotland's.

In 1953 planners decided that to keep London's population at around 8 million, a million Londoners would have to move out of town by 1981.

Soon thereafter plans got under way to entice industry and families to country townships up to 250 miles away from the capital.

Now—about half way to 1981—it can be reported that the planners' idea is becoming reality. The flight from London is gathering momentum. Already several hundred firms have been relocated. And a quarter of a million Londoners have found neat new homes in the country.

Today Britain's famous New Towns—and expanding old towns—are bustling with newcomers from the city.

Where to look

Arts	6	Sports	11
Business	12, 13	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	15	Women Today	10

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

Only the beginning

Europe's inner tariff walls fall

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

July 1 Western Europe reaches an important milestone in its history.

It arrives in stormy weather with very poor visibility. But it arrives.

For July 1 is the date of the final realization of the Customs Union between the six members of the European Economic Community (France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Italy, and West Germany).

All tariffs between members disappear. A single common tariff wall surrounds them. From now on they are, as it were, in this aspect one country.

Butter and cheese missiles

And the milestone is reached 18 months ahead of the schedule laid down in 1958 when the Treaty of Rome that founded the Common Market came into effect.

On July 1 the first two slices off Europe's tariffs against overseas goods, negotiated in the "Kennedy round," are made simultaneously into the bargain.

But there are some who can scarcely see the milestone for the storm that's blowing.

There ought to be a common policy for agriculture in force by now, too. But it is not there.

At least, while it is technically "in force" according to the EEC Council of Ministers, the council nevertheless agrees that "it will not be applied."

A mounting surplus of butter meanwhile piles up in storage. The increasing costs of this are becoming insupportable.

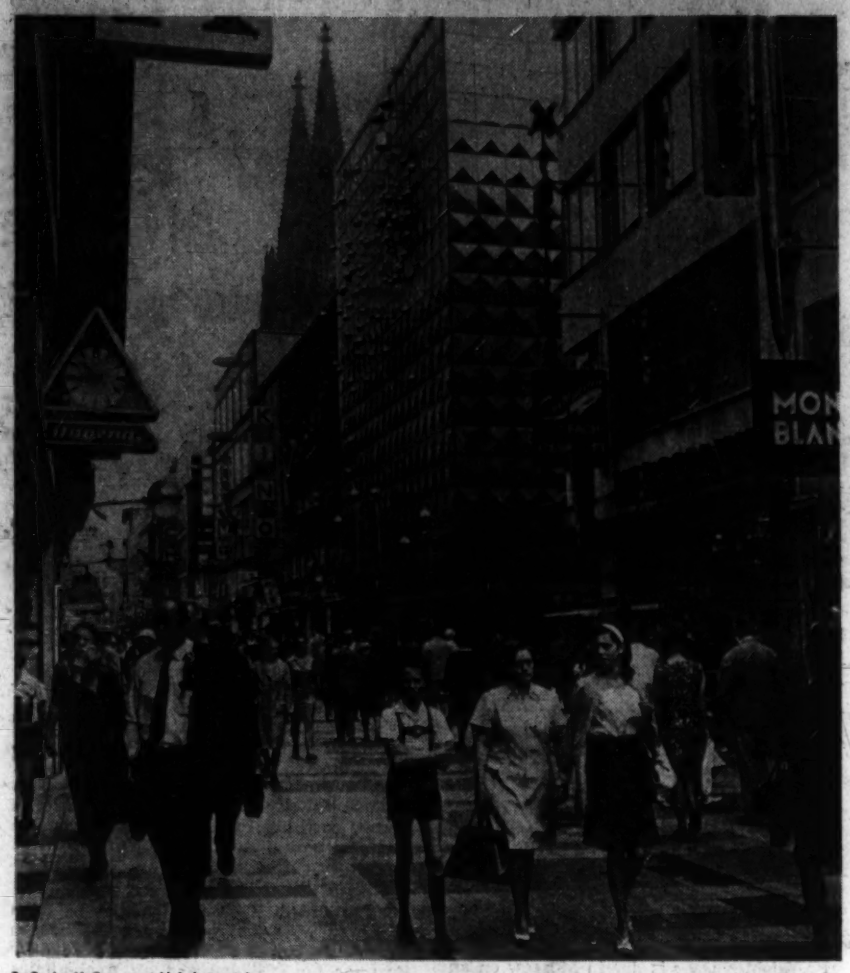
French moves rejected

French farmers have rioted in protest at the EEC farm regulations, and when the ministers of agriculture last met in Brussels (May 24) a crowd of 4,000 angry Belgian farmers mustered in the streets. When provided with the opportunity they pelted the ministers with eggs and soft cheese.

Then there is the effect of the wind of change in France. That country abruptly informed the EEC Commission last week of its intention to assist its exports, to protect a number of its industries, and impose quotas on a wide selection of its imports.

The commission called for a ministerial meeting of the six-nation organization to

★ Please turn to Page 2



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Built up from the rubble

The cathedral looming in the background was one of the few buildings in Cologne not destroyed in World War II. Now busy, modern streets in this West German city illustrate the remarkable economic change that has taken place in Western Europe in 20 years. The Common Market is helping most member nations continue to enjoy unparalleled expansion.

Election reform hurdles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Two hurdles stand between Congress and the greatest election-reform bill in 43 years.

The Senate passed a bill to regulate campaign financing and expenditures last September, 87 to 0.

The House Administration Committee has just passed a companion, but different bill.

Both measures would revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 which President Johnson called "more loophole than law."

Politicians will spend $40 million to $50 million on the presidential election this year, it is estimated, and a total of $225 million on all contests.

Wallace and Electoral College
First page, second section

There is little state or federal regulation over these expenditures. Worse still, say students, there is the appearance of regulation which actually is often a sham.

The two hurdles which pending reform drive must jump are these:

- The House must approve the committee bill sponsored by Rep. Robert T. Ashmore (D) of South Carolina.
- The Senate and House must then reconcile their divergent bills, either by bargaining in conference, or by outright concession by one house to the other.

The hostility to the reform drive comes down to this: Many congressmen, particularly in the House, don't want the amounts contributed to their campaigns by corporations or individuals in their constituencies, revealed.

Both Senate and House bills would require

★ Please turn to Page 3

Soviets told why goods still lag

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Every third family in the Soviet Union owns a washing machine and a television set. Every fifth family has a camera. Each family shares 2.6 watches among its members.

These bread-and-butter statistics, taken from 1967, are cited with pride by Prof. L. Blyakhman, a doctor of economic sciences, in the June issue of Molodoi Kommunist (Young Communist).

At the same time, says the professor the Soviet Union has a long way to go before its citizens can enjoy what he calls "scientifically grounded norms" of shoes, clothing, housing, foodstuffs, and other daily needs.

Blunt questions posed

The Soviet diet needs less bread and potatoes, and far more fruit, eggs and meat products. Housing at present averages 7 square meters per person. But to give each person a separate room, and each family a separate apartment, this norm must be increased to 15 square meters per person.

In the course of this article Professor Blyakhman answers frankly a number of questions frequently put to the magazine by young Soviet citizens, such as:

"Why are wages in the Soviet Union lower than in the United States? We own the government; why can't we lower prices, raise wages, and liquidate this lagging behind?"

According to Professor Blyakhman, the Soviet Government takes less from the ruble worth of goods produced by a worker than does the American. A Soviet worker keeps 55 kopecks out of every ruble of national income he produces. An American worker keeps only 42 kopecks.

U.S. productivity cited

Nevertheless (and this time the professor cites 1961 Soviet statistics) the real wages of a Soviet worker in 1960 were only half those of American employees. Why?

Because, says the professor, labor productivity is much higher in the United States than it is in the Soviet Union. An American worker may keep only 42 kopecks out of each ruble he produces. But in the time it takes a Soviet worker to produce one ruble worth of national income, an American worker produces two or three.

Labor productivity in American industry is two-and-a-half times greater than in the Soviet Union, he says. In agriculture it is three times as high.

Until labor productivity rises sharply in the Soviet Union the professor continues, prices cannot be reduced, pay cannot be increased. "To provide consumption of basic foodstuffs, shoes, clothing, and housing by scientifically grounded norms [which are considerably higher than the average achieved in the United States], the volume of production in our country should be raised, according to calculations made at the end of the 1950's by a minimum of six times."

This call to increase labor productivity is heard with growing frequency in the Soviet Union. One of its most persistent proponents is Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who said in a speech in Minsk earlier this year that whole branches of the Soviet economy suffered from a productivity far lower than that of the United States.

Of course, says the professor, the American worker must pay more for taxes, rent, pension fund, and education than does his Soviet counterpart. He calculates 29 percent of American wages as going to taxes and another 25 percent to rent, whereas the comparable Soviet figures are nine percent and five percent. Therefore, if only the Soviet worker can achieve equal productivity with his American counterpart, his real income would be twice as high.

Age factor noted

Finally, the professor turns to a phenomenon that deeply concerns youthful workers: from the standpoint of wages, young people under 28 years of age stand at the bottom of the scale in most enterprises. The season for this is not so much their youth as their nonfulfillment of production norms.

In 1966, the professor says, almost 19 percent of young workers, including apprentices, were paid not more than 60 rubles per month. But 57 percent of teen-agers under 17, and almost 43 percent of those between 17 and 18, did not fulfill their production quotas.

The wage figures cited by Professor Blyakhman for those under 28 years of age are as follows: sixty rubles or less, almost 19 percent; 60-80 rubles, 29 percent; 80-100 rubles, 29 percent; 100-120 rubles, 17 percent. Over 120 rubles, 7 percent, of whom 2 percent earn over 150 rubles.

Watching the screen

One in three Russian families has television

Inside today

Opera, rock beat, and . . . a scene-stealing lion!

New York's Lincoln Center Festival '68 ushers in the Rome Opera staging "Figaro" with an earthy realism. In Stratford, Conn., the American Shakespeare Festival offers a rock beat and a lion that steals the scene. **Reviews: Page 6**

Why did poor marchers lose their stride?

The last residents of Resurrection City have disappeared from Washington and with them has faded a "dream" that never quite came off. **What went wrong? Page 3**

Humphrey tactics hit

McCarthy seeks 'a fair run'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy makes his comments quietly, so much so that on this planeboard interview the words were often almost lost in the roar of the jets.

But softly and thoughtfully he was talking about the reluctance of the Humphrey people to give him "a fair run of it" at the presidential nomination.

Further, and most significantly, he was saying that Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey was missing a great opportunity.

Senator McCarthy was wondering aloud whether Mr. Humphrey—should he be the nominee—would be able to bring the youth, the alienated, the dispossessed, and the disenchanted behind him in the race for the presidency.

These are the people who have found new hope and new goals in the McCarthy camp from the beginning of his campaign in New Hampshire.

If Mr. Humphrey ever wants to appeal to them, Senator McCarthy said, he would think that the Vice-President would open up the nomination processes in the bid for delegates going on now and at the convention in August.

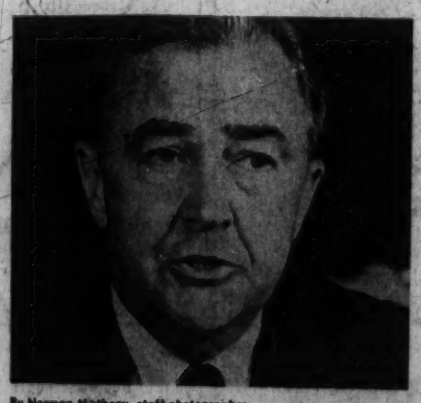
Viewpoint described

In the Senator's view the McCarthy people will not be inclined to become Humphrey supporters if the Vice-President continues to keep a hammerlock on party processes.

Senator McCarthy said that Mr. Humphrey is in such a powerful position today that he could easily "be fair," without really harming himself.

He spoke of the bid for delegates in Connecticut and Minnesota and how Mr. Humphrey could have been magnanimous if he

★ Please turn to Page 7



By Norman Mathesy, staff photographer

Candidate McCarthy

A bid for open processes

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Mideast spotlights Soviet talks

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The surprise visit to Moscow June 28 of Gunnar Jarring, United Nations Middle East peace envoy, climaxed a series of peace feelers between Israel, the United Arab Republic and Jordan.

Dr. Jarring's Moscow visit was his first since taking on the peace mission entrusted him by U. Thant under last November's Security Council resolution.

Radio stations of the Arab capitals and Israel gave top priority to news of Dr. Jarring's meeting in Moscow with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

Cairo, Beirut, and other Arab capitals speculated that Dr. Jarring carried proposals for a new Mideast peace formula.

Circumstantial evidence preceding the visit suggested to some commentators that Moscow and Washington might both be asked to underwrite such a formula.

Meeting held

Dr. Jarring flew to Moscow immediately after seeing Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban in The Hague late June 26. Gideon Rafael, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, also was present. Mr. Eban and Dr. Jarring last met in Stockholm May 12.

An Israeli Embassy spokesman in The Hague reiterated his government's willingness to meet with United Arab Republic and Jordanian representatives under Dr. Jarring's chairmanship "in order to formulate and sign agreements on all matters involved in the conclusion of a separate peace."

All Arab governments, including the U.A.R. and Jordan, have refused direct peace talks with Israel. They have indicated willingness for indirect talks if Israel agreed to the clause in the November Security Council resolution calling for withdrawal of its troops from occupied Arab territory.

This clause has been the subject of debate and dissension inside the Israeli Cabinet. Mr. Eban has favored more flexibility on whether peace talks are "direct" or "indirect" and toward Arab sensibilities generally.

Newsmen quote Riad

In Oslo June 27 news agencies quoted visiting U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad as saying Egypt would open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping if the entire Security Council resolution were implemented.

This might be a softening of the U.A.R. position. Hitherto President Nasser has indicated the canal could be reopened only to non-Israeli navigation, provided the Israelis evacuated Sinai. It would be opened to Israel's ships only if the old United Nations resolutions providing for repatriation or compensation of Arab refugees were fully obeyed by Israel.

In Oslo, Mr. Riad saw Norwegian Foreign Minister John Lyng. Earlier last week he talked with Dr. Jarring and Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson in Stockholm.

Diplomats here believe these happenings would have been more than courtesy calls even if Dr. Jarring's Moscow trip had not followed them.

President Nasser is due in Moscow on an official visit July 4-8.

Emissaries 'on road'

In recent weeks a series of emissaries have traveled between Israel and the Arab states. Most are presumed here to have been messengers involved in unofficial peace feelers of various sorts.

A few of them included:

- Romanian Foreign Minister George Macavescu. He flew first to Cairo last week and then, unexpectedly, to Tel Aviv. He left Israel without revealing anything substantial about his mission. Romania is the only East-bloc state having good relations with both the Arabs and Israel.
- Nassereddine Nashashibi, who was traveling ambassador of the Arab League from 1965 to 1967 and before that chief editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Gumhuriya. He left Jerusalem for Europe about June 24. He had quietly spent two full months in Israel, visiting Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories.

'Negotiating' committee

- Anwar al Khatib, former Jordanian diplomat now living in Jerusalem. An Israeli "negotiating" committee headed by Premier Levi Eshkol and an Arab-affairs expert from his office, Moshe Sassoun, has been talking with Mr. Khatib and other Palestinians about a possible Jordan-Israel peace and the future of the Israeli occupied West Bank of the Jordan.
- Four American university professors belonging to a group called "American professors for peace in the Middle East." They flew to Amman via Beirut June 25 and have seen the Jordan Foreign Minister and Jordanian academic and professional men. They were due to spend a week in Egypt.

One of the four—Prof. Albert B. Sabin of Cincinnati University, who is national chairman of the group—said that before leaving the group sought a "better understanding of what could be done to relieve tensions."

Alon Band Associates

Fishing junks are Hong Kong **Fishing junks in the New Territories part of Hong Kong colony lie peacefully at anchor or aground only a few miles from the Chinese Communist border.**

Locusts cast shadow on East Africa crops

By Russell Warren Howe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asmara, Ethiopia

A handful of scientists, pilots, and engineers are trying to check a plague of locusts which threatens the fragile agricultural economies of East Africa.

At present the swarms are located here in Eritrea and all around the Red Sea coasts. Round-the-clock spraying is going on to try to hold them here in rugged mountain country where the harm they can do is limited.

Locusts move with prevailing winds, traveling under meteorological "fronts." This factor makes the Red Sea the crossroads of the locust world. The Desert Locust Control Organization, grouping six countries—Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and French Somalia—is headquartered here. It works in close contact with the United States Army Security Agency tracking facility in Asmara, which picks up pictures from weather satellites.

The locust-control organization has a minimal budget of $588,000 and operates six aircraft in the campaign against the scourge. The organization's chief scientist, H. John Sayer of London, has had 17 years' experience of man's war on locusts and is unprepared to say which side is winning.

'War' ranges widely

"This year may be decisive," he says.

The war ranges from Dakar, Senegal, to Dacca, East Pakistan, and frequently scorns man's other wars. During the 1961-67 Ethiopia-Somalia war, the organization's chief pilot, an Ethiopian, frequently flew against locusts for Somalia, taking off from Ethiopia and crossing the embattled border en route for the "target area."

Over 60 countries and 4 international organizations take part each year in these campaigns.

Desert locusts are the most numerous and predatory of the three gregarious types of locust — wild cousins of the Northern hemisphere's more solitary grasshopper. Desert-locust densities of 250 million per square mile are not exceptional. What now is building up in the Eritrean mountains could invade the fertile plains in hordes like this.

The organization's six aircraft, normally sited over a geographical area as big as the United States, are operated by four pilots and kept in the air by three engineers. Three scientists, and a scattered team of assistants, are responsible for strategy.

Giving a helping hand is USAID (United States Agency for International Development) pilot Al Temple, who flies his Cessna 185 on long, lonely reconnaissances across the hills to pinpoint swarms. A Texan with 12 years' experience in training Ethiopian airline and crop-spray pilots, Mr. Temple gauges wind speed and direction from looking at village fires and estimates where the swarms will be by the time an "armed" plane arrives.

Air Force terminology

Scientists and barnstorming pilots alike use Air Force terminology, referring to target areas, to reconnaisances, to firepower, or complaining that "the enemy escaped." This area is adventurous flying country for single-engine craft, often obliged to turn steeply against the rock face to get at swarms feeding on the slopes.

Usually, there is nowhere to land. The locusts are often hard to see, even at 20 feet, until the swarm has fully gathered. Pilots spend part of their time dodging squalls or landing on galeswept, plateau-top sod strips to wait out storms.

Wider, improved human agriculture has produced a world in which locusts thrive.

But man's weapons against the locust have improved since Biblical times.

In 1960, the year of the last big East African plague, 20,000 tons of locusts were wiped out in a single operation in Ethiopia, using 38 tons of insecticide. Now, new insecticides offer a "kill" of three million per gallon, and a Swiss firm has promised one with three times this toxicity.

Atomized concentrate used

ULV—ultra low-volume spraying, a technique perfected by Mr. Sayer—permits the use of atomized concentrate instead of insecticide solution: this lightens aircraft loads and means using only a gallon per acre.

But these fast-acting organo-phosphorous poisons, which penetrate the locust's body from the outside, are expensive. The spray involved in a one-minute, six-gallon burst would cost about $350.

On its two-inch wings, the locust can fly for 5,000 miles, remarkably resistant to cold, low pressure, lack of oxygen. Locusts have been found on the snow-capped sides of the mountains of the moon, in East Africa, or cruising at 19,000 feet in the Himalayas. The insect rises in thermals or drops in the sea, as the wind dictates.

Some of the battle against the locust still goes on in the laboratory. Mr. Sawyer gets samples from 27 insecticide companies in six countries, bidding for the "arms market" of this quasi-eternal war. He tests them first on cotton plants, to see if the oil content scorches leaves. Next come laboratory tests on locusts, then field trials.

In action in the air, pilots fly cross wind through the swarm leaders, laying a "drift net" of poison into which the horde advances. Oil coolers, exhaust intakes, and other exposed engine parts are covered or adapted to prevent them from being choked by locusts, which pile up on the fuselage.

A super breed of locusts may learn to survive the latest poisons, so that new weapons will have to be devised. The struggle between man and locust remains discouragingly even.

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★European Community tariff walls topple

Continued from Page 1

debate the measures taken by France. The commission implicitly rejected the French decision to introduce the measures without its authorization and the French contention that there was a "sudden balance-of-payments crisis." It urged France to "return immediately to community procedures."

The EEC also faces a number of other potential or actual crises.

"Oh, it is finished," one close observer remarked to this correspondent recently. "The Common Market has had it."

There are nontariff barriers to trade to be dismantled still. There are customs lists to be harmonized. There are taxes to be harmonized, too. There are problems of state monopolies to be faced and argued out. There are company laws to be reconciled.

Total free movement of people within the EEC has yet to be fully achieved. Capital movements are supposed to be free, yet it remains quite difficult to transfer money through the mesh of differing legislative and administrative systems. Company mergers are virtually impossible.

Incomplete fusion

A common transport policy has been sought, but not found. A common policy on competition remains to be attained. A common trade policy does not yet exist.

Common social policies, common financial policies, common welfare policies, common energy policies, and common research policies are debated but not implemented.

The fusion of the EEC with the European Coal and Steel Community and with Euratom is incomplete. The executives have been merged but the communities have not. A new treaty probably will be needed.

Little if any progress has been made toward increasing the role of the European Parliament as a legislature, let alone toward actually achieving a political union.

Decision by majority vote in the Council of Ministers is not the established rule, as it should be.

Britain has been kept out of the community, along with Denmark, the Republic of Ireland, and Norway. Association has been refused Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

In short, as commission president Jean Rey declares in a special July 1 message, "The real aim of . . . a political and spiritual reconciliation of the countries of this continent" has yet to be pursued, let alone achieved.

Yet it is undeniable that Western Europe has arrived at the milestone. A Customs Union of the six continental European powers does exist. Goods move tariff free within their single market.

Louisiana legionnaires 'fed up' with Viet war

By the Associated Press

New Orleans

In a sharp reversal of position, a spokesman for the Louisiana American Legion said members are "fed up" with the Vietnam war.

"There no longer seems to be anything to be gained by this war," said C. J. Acosta of Napoleonville, commander of the legion's Louisiana department.

"I doubt anything would be gained even after it is ended," Mr. Acosta told newsmen. "The quicker it is over, the better it will be with us."

The legion, holding its 50th annual state convention here, has vigorously supported the Vietnam war in past years.

Mr. Acosta said the main reasons for the shift in opinion were the length of the war and its minimal gains.

RETAIL ADVERTISING INDEX

AMUSEMENTS • Page 6
RESTAURANTS • Page 11
DIST. OF COLUMBIA • Pages 4, 5
MARYLAND • Page 2
RHODE ISLAND • Page 3
VIRGINIA • Page 3
CANADA • Page 2
See also State and City Directory, Page 14

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Abernathy leadership assessed

How Resurrection City floundered amid diluted goals

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

No one knows how the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. would have led the Poor People's Campaign had he lived to do so.

It is doubtful he could have gotten any more out of Congress than has his successor to the presidency of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Rev. Ralph David Abernathy. It is improbable that he could have spurred the government to any more substantial effort than has been done.

But one thing is certain: Except for those last days in Memphis, whenever Dr. King arrived on the scene a lagging effort was enlivened, a depleted following was revived, and often he rescued a deteriorating campaign.

It is safe to say his towering stature was sorely missed during these last weeks in Washington.

"Dr. King was a genius at improvising," explained an experienced source, close to the early civil-rights efforts of the 1960's. "He had a great ability to dramtize, to make a point which all the world could understand."

Logistics pyramid

Mr. Abernathy, like anyone who would have attempted to follow Dr. King, became the object of some criticism.

He attempted to practice Dr. King's "politics of improvisation," but he had little flair for it. He got bogged down figuratively and literally in the logistics of Resurrection City.

Ultimately, toward the end of the campaign he became an open joke. No one questioned his sincerity. And no one denied his goodwill. It was just that nobody followed his direction or orders, and he became increasingly out of touch with what was happening.

Much of the time he was led around the country, giving speeches to raise funds for the effort. When he returned to camp, he was ridiculed by some of his followers for not living at Resurrection City but rather at a posh motel.

This reporter spent one day slogging around the muddy, dusty Resurrection City with Mr. Abernathy during the early days of the campaign. He wore clean, pressed "wrangler" jeans and a Levi jacket—the SCLC uniform.

Surrounded by his little coterie of lieutenants and bodyguards, he was fed information, he made decisions, and gave orders which were passed down the line and sometimes ignored.

House unfinished

"I've got to move in here, tonight," he muttered to an aide. "One way or another, I've got to move in here, tonight."

"We've got to get the Reverend's house finished," the order is passed along.

But it didn't get finished. It never did get finished.

"Supply problems," explained a workman at the site of the leader's house, a plywood building as big as a double garage.

At that time, only a few white college students were working on it. Nobody else seemed willing to help. And when the bulldozers finally plowed the city under, Mr. Abernathy had never actually moved into the city.

While Dr. King could improvise successfully, Mr. Abernathy operated on impulse.

One day he promised all the Resurrection City residents that they would be having a steak dinner one night soon.

The next day when Mr. Abernathy was showing two old friends around the city, he turned to them and asked if they could see about getting steak dinners for the then 2,800 residents.

Interest vanishes

The two visitors suddenly lost interest, dropped their earlier chumminess with the leader, and melted into the background. Ask him if he has tried the packinghouses," one said to the other. But they didn't ask him. They soon disappeared. And the campaigners never did get their steak dinners.

Mr. Abernathy was never able to shed the persistent feeling that the younger, more ambitious men working under him were potential challengers for the leadership role he had assumed soon after the events in Memphis.

One of the most promising, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, was city manager of Resurrection City. In this role he led marchers to Congress and generally directed all action projects.

In this role, he developed a broad personal following among the campaigners. Mr. Jackson built his stature, often while Mr. Abernathy was away, by making his own decisions and leading the people on dramatic confrontations with the lawmakers.

Mistake indicated

He made a mistake, however, when he allowed a group of marchers to lunch at the Agriculture Department cafeteria then refuse to pay the bill.

Mr. Jackson was sent back to Chicago by Mr. Abernathy to do some "organizing." Hosea Williams, a fiery militant and veteran SCLC leader, took charge of the direct-action projects. He was older and more bellicose than the 26-year-old Mr. Jackson, and during his ten days of leading protests, the morale at Resurrection City drooped.

Then, inexplicably, Jesse Jackson turned up again and started leading marchers. Spirits were somewhat revived. But the internal rivalries were renewed. And in the end, Mr. Abernathy allowed both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Williams to lead marches.

This kind of compromise solution to the moderate vs. militant split in SCLC was typified by the way the Resurrection City phase of the campaign came to an end.

In planning sessions for the strategy to be adopted when the camping permit expired, the militants wanted to be carried out of the city, thus showing to the world that the government would expel poor people from their homes.

The moderates, including Mr. Abernathy, argued for peaceful arrests at Capitol Hill as a way to end the campaign nonviolently. The moderates felt the ghettos would not be stirred into rioting if the arrests were nonviolent and voluntary, and yet, it would still prove a point—it would be a dramatic confrontation with the establishment.

In the end, both viewpoints won out. About two-thirds of the camp went with Mr. Abernathy to be peacefully arrested on Capitol Hill while the remainder stayed at the city to be arrested. There was a brief disturbance in the Washington ghettos that night, but an early, tight curfew halted any real damage.

By the time Mr. Abernathy led his people to jail, he was ready for a rest. His task was one which would have staggered a younger, more energetic person. Observers are watching carefully how the 20 days in jail will affect the movement.

Associated Press Wirephoto

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy
In the shadow of Dr. King, he finds the going rough.

The Rev. Andrew Young, acting head of SCLC while Mr. Abernathy is in jail, is considered here a modest, intelligent leader with some of the same skills Dr. King possessed. He is well liked among a wide spectrum of people. He is not a rabble-rouser. And he is considered faithful to the cause of nonviolence.

In his original literature concerning the march on Washington, Dr. King called for simple goals — "jobs and income for all citizens."

Original goals cited

"Our staff is now organizing poor people, concentrating in major cities and rural areas," he said earlier, "to go to Washington—not for a single dramatic event, but to dislocate the city's functioning if necessary, to act continuously to illustrate the heavy burden, until some positive step is taken to provide jobs and income for all citizens." He also said he wanted to "dislocate or slow down the functions of a city without harming it. . . ."

But during the campaign, those two simple goals were dropped, and about 40 lesser ones appeared, including questions of foreign policy which even sophisticated lawyers boggle at.

But Mr. Abernathy could never find an enemy. He tried to paint Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D) of Arkansas as a criminal by handing out "wanted" posters with his picture on it. But Mr. Mills was so unidentifiable that during a protest at his apartment house one night he was able to slip through the lines and into his building without being recognized.

Cabinet members bent over backward to hear their grievances.

Now, Washington is in a respite period, and everybody is breathing more easily. It may be safe to say that the last of the camp-in type protests have been seen here, for at least some time.

Now, poor-people's leaders are being urged to get down to the tough task of working with the Congress and administration in efforts to make realistic changes in law and regulations and to redress the justifiable grievances.

Maine Indians win round in timber tiff

By the Associated Press

Indian Township, Maine

The Maine Indian Affairs Commissioner has backed the Passamaquoddy Indians in a down-East timber-cutting dispute with a David-and-Goliath aspect.

The Indians told the huge Georgia-Pacific Corporation recently to clear its timber-harvesting machinery out of some disputed property in Indian Township within seven days or the Indians would move it off.

The Indians contend that Georgia-Pacific contractors have been damaging the land on which they are cutting and did not carry out an agreement to change their methods.

The Indians say they own the 7,500 disputed acres, while Georgia-Pacific says it owns 6,500 acres, with the rest in the hands of other private interests.

"I think they [the Indians] did the right thing, said Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley. "They haven't asked the company to do anything it couldn't easily do if it wanted to."

What price thrift?

By the Associated Press

Washington

The House has decided to spend more money on finding ways to spend less.

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expendidtures has voted $55,000 for fiscal 1969—$14,400 more than President Johnson requested in his budget.

It was the only item in the legislative-branch appropriation bill that exceeded the President's budget requests.

★ *Election-reform hurdles confront U.S. lawmakers*

Continued from Page 1

revelation. The reform drive is mounted on the vehicle of full disclosure.

Pending bills would not apply to the current election. The question is about the future.

Opponents of change, particularly in the House (where maximum opposition centers), have used the traditional tactic of delay.

The House bill was introduced over a year ago, but opponents in the 25-man committee under Rep. Omar Burleson (D) of Texas stayed away when the measure was up, blocking a quorum. The committee finally acted only on June 20, with just 13 present.

July 9 cutoff date

This delay may kill the measure. Congress is expected to recess or adjourn early in August, and the House Rules Committee, which controls the flow of legislation, announces it will put a tentative cutoff date, July 9.

It will be very difficult to get major reform through in that time.

The House Republican policy committee, June 26, asked immediate House action on the election-reform bill. It received a noncommittal response from Democratic leaders.

Speaker John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts told reporters the Democratic leadership "favored legislation" to improve methods of reporting on campaign expenditures. The difficulty is to get action.

It is difficult to find anyone in Congress who publicly opposed election reform.

Twenty-eight years ago Congress passed the Hatch Act which was supposed to strengthen the Corrupt Practices Act. Typical of the loopholes was a provision limiting a donor to $5,000 for any one candidate, but not prohibiting him from giving $5,000 to any one of several committees set up for the candidate. In effect the law has never been enforced.

Measures explained

The pending House bill applies to contributions and expenditures for primaries and conventions as well as for general elections of House, Senate and presidential candidates. It imposes an aggregate ceiling of $5,000 during a calendar year. It imposes the requirement of full disclosure. Any gift over $100 must be reported. Funds raised at testimonial dinners would be strictly controlled.

The Senate would leave administration under the clerk of the House and the secretary of the House, while the Ashmore bill would establish a new, independent federal election commission. Mr. Ashmore calls this a tougher bill.

In the shortness of time, sending rival bills to a Senate-House Conference Committee would probably kill both measures. The alternative would be for one House to yield to the other.

Nearly everybody in Congress says nice things about reform.

Like the iceberg, the real opposition lies beneath the surface.

While talking about reform both Houses, in a little-noticed vote June 11, without debate and without rollcall, authorized tax reductions for corporate advertising in souvenir programs at national elections.

Rarely have Democratic and Republican Parties cooperated so closely, it is wryly observed.

It drives another loophole into existing regulations, according to this interpretation, and permits what is called a "shakedown" of corporations with government contracts.

McCarthy backers rap N.Y. decision

By the Associated Press

New York

Several hundred supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy stormed out of a Democratic State Committee meeting June 28 because they were not given half the 65 at-large national convention delegates.

Senator McCarthy had won 61 of 123 delegates elected from congressional districts in the June 18 primary. There were 29 delegates for the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and 14 for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, with 19 uncommitted.

On the basis of the primary victory, the McCarthy forces had expected possibly one-half of the at-large votes. But they were given 15½ votes — less than one-fourth of the total.

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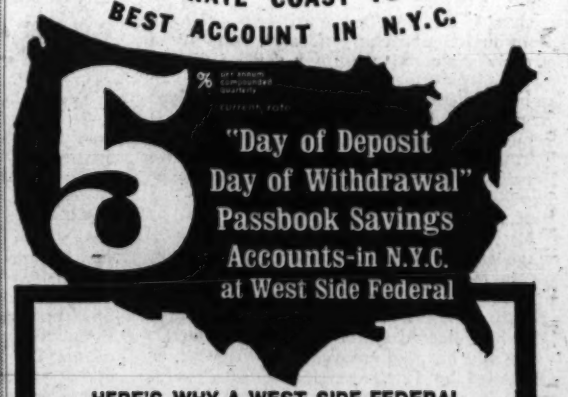

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Postage Stamps Honor John F. Kennedy

New York, July 1 (EN)—A huge postage stamp in honor of John F. Kennedy has just been issued by the Asiatic country of Sharjah. This unusual stamp is printed in multi-colors with inscriptions in gold and measures 5¼ inches wide. A smiling JFK is shown on the left portion—on the right is a reproduction of a previous JFK memorial stamp . . . this very unusual stamp sold out day of issue and is now quite scarce.

Because of the intense interest in JFK memorial stamps issued by foreign nations, Elmont has prepared a collection of 17 different stamps from 9 countries including the recent set of four JFK portrait stamps from Guinea with the U.S. flag in full color at half mast. (This set alone lists for over $1.00) . . . plus the Sharjah memorial issue mentioned above. . . . Interested collectors may obtain this collection of 17 different JFK memorial stamps by sending $1.00 to Elmont Stamp Co., 100 Ruby St., Elmont, N.Y. 11003. Approvals and other offers included.

Czech reform hit by critics right and left

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

A new clash has arisen in Prague between the reformers at the head of the Communist Party and their impatient "progressive" critics.

The storm stems from the latter's charge that the democratization process has been slowed and from a demand for an immediate clean sweep of the "apparatchiks" in district and local committees alleged to be responsible.

The "progressives' " case is contained in a so-called appeal — entitled "Two Thousand Words" — published in Prague newspapers June 27.

The author of the text, Ludvik Vaculik, is one of the four Communist writers, now reinstated, expelled from the party after a bitter confrontation with ex-party leader Antonin Novotny last summer.

Radicals warned

Its 70 signatories are mainly intellectuals but include also such personalities as some of Czechoslovakia's Olympic medalists.

Within hours of its appearance, a speaker in Parliament denounced it as an "appeal to counterrevolution."

Later the party presidium met in a special session from which emerged a formal condemnation—and the toughest reminder yet that the leadership, though firmly bent on reform, is going to stand no pressure from radical leftists.

Ironically, the turmoil started as Parliament neared the end of a busy week devoted to the two most popular demands in the nationwide agitation for reform and new leadership early this year. These are the rehabilitation law and the press law.

Balking denied

The first provides for substantial financial compensation for the victims (or their families) of the terror trials of the 1950's. It also orders dismissal of all legal or prison officials held guilty of unlawful procedures and waives the statute of limitations until 1972 to ensure that criminals are brought to account.

The press law abolishes censorship. It protects newspapers, television, and radio against interference with their freedom of expression.

Both these important reforms—and others ahead—were cited by the party leaders in their denial that they are dragging their feet on their action program and not doing enough to silence the "conservative" opposition.

What roiled them especially seems to have been the intellectuals' suggestion that if the local "conservatives" will not go quietly, they should be forced to quit by "strikes, demonstrations, and boycotts" and their powers taken over by "civic commissions."

Foreign-policy conflict

This call to "extraparliamentary opposition" flew in the face of the party leaders' recent ruling against a multiparty or even a byparty system or any kind of opposition operating outside existing groups within the National Front.

The signatories of the "appeal" were also accused of "political irresponsibility," apparently including foreign-policy propositions called "entirely contrary" to the new government's line on foreign relations. That line is that the cornerstone and basis remains the alliance with the Soviet Union and within the Warsaw Pact.

This last point may explain much of the unmistakable edginess of the leadership's reply.

Home and abroad

After recent talks here and in Moscow, party chief Alexander Dubcek and his lieutenants hold that they have persuaded the Soviet leaders to take a more balanced view of Czechoslovak events. But reports now of Soviet factory meetings demanding action against the Prague "extremists" show that the Russians are still keeping up a certain pressure.

Mr. Dubcek in fact is still confronted with triple pressures: those from outside critics and those at home—both from the still considerable conservative opposition and the young reformers in a hurry for him to liquidate such opposition.

The conservatives show signs of growing activity. Thirty parliamentary deputies voted against the press law. Without taking it too seriously, there has been a disturbing wave of anonymous letter writing threatening new party officials, journalists, and others prominently identified with the reform movement.

Defending himself against the "Two Thousand Words," Mr. Dubcek counterappealed for an "orderly and constitutional" process of reform.

He also pledged that the extraordinary party congress in September will seal the January divergences and eliminate the conservative rear guard from the central committee.

What he is asking now is that at least its friends refrain from rocking the reform boat.

Alan Band Associates

Scudding along

A prototype rescue craft designed by students of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution scuds through trials off Dorset, England. The boat is driven by a 50-hp. engine to reach speeds of 30 knots.

Missile curbing talk buoys UN

By Mario Rossi

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

Moscow's apparent readiness to start talks on missile curbs has elicited a positive response in United Nations diplomatic circles.

The main reason is seen in the hope that an eventual agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States will contribute to maintaining the balance of power.

Most nations recognize that the peace of the world is today in large measure dependent upon the capacity of both superpowers to deter one another.

It is assumed that establishment of an effective antimissile system would upset the balance and invite countermeasures.

Diplomats here do not doubt that the superpower which considered itself at a disadvantage would also feel threatened with all the dangers that this implies.

That is why it is felt that since the balance would have to be reestablished in the shortest possible period, the antimissile system now under construction would imply a very considerable expenditure without altering the balance in any substantial manner.

It is also believed here at the United Nations that the Soviet offer goes some way toward meeting the insistent demand of the nonnuclear powers that nonproliferation of nuclear weapons should represent the first step toward limiting the arms race.

Pulled in opposite directions

The United States is given full credit for having taken the initiative in suggesting conversations to the Soviets.

The general feeling is that the two superpowers have acted in a most responsible manner.

As so often happens when considering the mutual relationship between superpowers, the smaller nations find themselves pulled in opposite directions.

They consider the equilibrium of mutual deterrence to be indispensable to the preservation of peace. But any understanding between the superpowers for the realization of this aim also raises the "threat" that the Washington-Moscow "axis" will run the world as it pleases without taking into much account the wishes of the smaller nations.

This "threat" in turn strengthens the conviction so widely felt at the United Nations that most other countries have hardly any role to play in world affairs.

Quite a number of diplomats are emotionally at least inclined to accept Peking's views on "nuclear colonialism" by the superpowers.

Frustration, however, is often the mask behind which the third world's deep divisions hide.

The Afro-Asian majority at the UN is presently unable to assume greater responsibilities and in the circumstances an understanding among the superpowers becomes all the more necessary, it is felt here.

But political reform resisted

Pay incentives oil East German productivity

By Eric Bourne

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Report from East Germany

"We've had good results with the end-of-year awards," said the East German labor-union official.

He was referring to the wage bonuses which workers receive out of profits made by a well-run enterprise under the new economic-reform system.

He said that since the bonuses had been introduced, efficiency had improved and labor productivity had risen 8 percent last year.

Outside I tested the bonus theory. In the Communist countries generally, taxis are a grossly neglected consumer service, ill-run by municipalities. The men and women who drive the cars—most of them shabby—are a poorly paid group outside the normal scope of labor legislation.

Taxis here are also city-run. But the service is better. Cab fare is also more expensive, which is why its drivers are better paid.

My taxi driver said he earned a basic wage and 20 percent of the money he took in. In May, he said, he netted nearly 800 marks ($200)—not far short of the highly-skilled worker average. At the end of last year he collected an "award" of 800 marks.

He said he also enjoyed a five-day week stipulated by law, and this appears verifiable in all branches of employment.

One hears much about the Constitution. Its social provisions—limitation of the work week, equal pay for men and women for equal work—are impressive.

Other civil rights—provided for in the former Constitution—now are hedged with reservations. Now every citizen may express his opinions "freely and openly" but only "in accordance with the spirit and aims of this Constitution."

Political control rigid

Those aims are of course confined to those of the Marxist state and the omnipotent role of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party.

Freedom of assembly and the right to join "political parties" are now similarly restricted. The "rights" to strike and to emigrate have also disappeared.

Politically, East Germany is the most rigidly disciplined state in the bloc outside the Soviet Union. Romania and Bulgaria are next in line.

There are no concessions here to the reforms which other East European states are applying.

An ideological counterattack is sustained against the "reformation" at work in neighboring Czechoslovakia.

It is not easy to ascertain how East Germans themselves really feel about the general economic improvement and the benefits beginning to flow from the new, modestly relaxed approach to enterprise management.

The gradual uplift in living standards takes precedence in most people's lives over political affairs.

Food prices compare well

Most food prices here—for bread, vegetables, meat, etc. compare favorably with those in West Germany. But coffee at $7.50 to $10 a pound is a luxury—at more than twice the price across the wall.

West Germans are better off both for price and quality on clothing, television (though 60 percent of East German homes now have it), and major consumer durables. Cars, too, are at a premium here. The buyer must pay 8,000 marks and wait five years even for the small, East German plastic-body Trabant. But East Germans come off better in rents, household charges, and public transport. Their education is totally free, and there are few glaring wage disparities.

The national average monthly wage is 630 marks ($157).

Further efficiency promised

The factories, union officials said, are to have still greater chances for self-improvement. "We are just starting, and it is not easy to find the right approach," said one. But after 1969, enterprises will be fully self-financing in production, in fixing awards, and the funds for improving living standards."

But the comments of party spokesmen on culture and their calls for more "cooperative" writers, and the observations heard from youth, suggest there are many East Germans who feel the "welfare state" is fine but that alone is not enough.

Third of a series. Next: Marxism-Leninism "more important than ever."

A flag for the Navajos

By the Associated Press

Window Rock, Ariz.

The Navajos, the nation's largest Indian group, now has its own tribal flag.

The flag was designed by Jay Degroat, a Navajo from Crownpoint, N.M. It consists of a silhouette of the Navajo country surrounded by the Four Sacred Mountains and encompassed by the "protective and bountiful bands of the rainbow."

The flag—red, white, yellow and brown—was unfurled June 30 during the Navajo's commemoration of the treaty of 1868 which set them free from federal government captivity.

Glacial lakes

During the Ice Age, massive sheets of ice formed the Great Lakes and gouged deep valleys.

U.S. to welfare units: 'Be polite'

By the Associated Press

Washington

State welfare agencies receiving federal funds have been directed to call their clients "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Miss" — and treat them courteously in other ways. The order came from Federal Social and Rehabilitation Administrator Mary E. Switzer, who said there have been increasing complaints of discourteous treatment.

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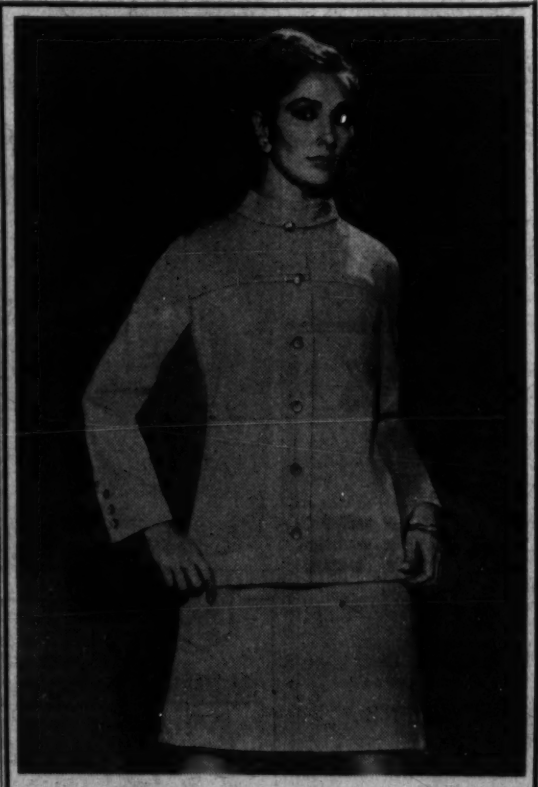

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Irish-Americans hit Immigration Reform Act

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

'First-come' rule in new U.S. immigration law puts a premium on reuniting families

By Lyn Shepard
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Indignant Irish-American, smarting at the impact of the Immigration Reform Act on their native land, are lobbying Congress to revise the new law before adjourning.

The 1965 statute, taking full effect July 1, will bring immigration from Ireland and other northern European nations to a virtual standstill for the next few years.

During this period, a long line of persons waiting to immigrate from southern Europe, Asia, and the Pacific will be granted a priority until the backlog is depleted.

The immigration law banned the old national-origins quota system which favored northern Europe. It substituted a "first come, first served" approach that places a premium on reuniting families, admitting those with sought-after skills, and ending discrimination based on race or nationality.

Skills lacked

Unfortunately for the Irish, those wishing to immigrate seldom possess "critical" skills. Nor do many qualify as relatives of American citizens — such families having been reunited for the most part many years ago.

"Instead of our government saying, 'give me your tired, your poor,'" a disgruntled Irish sympathizer now charges, "we're saying, 'give me your skilled and your rich.'

"Sons of Ireland have built this country," this source argues, "and now they're being shut out."

The Irish-Americans want Congress to pass a bill sponsored by Rep. William Fitts Ryan (D) of New York and 23 other congressmen to further their cause. In recent months a new German-American group called the Steuben Society has joined the effort.

Minimum proposed

The Ryan bill ensures that no nation could be dropped below 25 percent of its average immigration level as recorded since passage of the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952.

"It will be helpful to all countries with serious declines," a Ryan aide asserts.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, for instance, led the "total immigration" list in 1965 (the last year under a quota system) with 29,619 immigrants. The British Isles quota permitted more than 65,000. The law now taking effect would cause that number to plummet to 2,000 for the next few years.

But Mr. Ryan's measure would cushion the fall to about 22,200—assuming the 1965 immigration total was at the average level.

Ireland, the No. 5 nation in the 1965 totals with 5,500, will drop to less than 1,000 under the immigration act. It had been allowed 17,756 under the old quota. But the Ryan amendment would set a new ceiling at about 4,100.

Hearings scheduled

The House subcommittee on immigration headed by Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D) of Ohio will hold hearings July 3 on this measure and other proposals to amend the 1965 law.

Yet even if the Feighan panel should approve the Ryan bill, the likelihood of Congress passing it before it adjourns is almost nil. The target date which Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate's majority leader, has set for adjournment is Aug. 3.

The Irish-American Immigration Committee has pressed its case hardest on the House side. No member of the Senate Judiciary Committee has filed a companion bill to the Ryan measure. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts would be expected to lead such a fight.

Senate sentiment right now hardly encourages an ethnic loophole such as Mr. Ryan proposes. Many members say, "give the new law a chance before you tamper with it."

Leveling off seen

These same senators expect the large present influx of Italians, Greeks, Portuguese, Chinese, Filipinos, East Indians, Poles, and Yugoslavs to level off as soon as their backlogs disappear.

That process probably will take several years. Then all nations will compete for entry on an equal footing.

During the 1969 fiscal year Italy and Greece are both expected to supply 20,000 immigrants. Portugal may send another 19,600, and China (Formosa and Hong Kong) some 19,000 more.

But in each case the immigrants must meet one of seven conditions for admission into the United States: The applicant must be a son, daughter, brother, sister, or spouse of an American citizen, a professional or laborer in short supply, or a refugee.

In every instance, the Department of Labor must certify that those entering as workers fill a job where there are not enough Americans "able, willing, qualified, and available" to perform the work.

'New seed' debated

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, would like to add a "new seed" category as part of a general revamping of immigration practices.

Mr. Celler's problem is that congressmen can't agree on what "new seed" means. One informant put the matter this way:

"There are some who feel that only 'the boy with the dime in his pocket and the dream in his heart'—the 1890 variety of 'new seed'—should be considered.

"Others view it more broadly to include parents, grandparents, and entrepreneurs who want to invest here.

"Until they can get together, don't expect any breakthrough."

In the meantime, those benefiting most from the reform law—the Italians, the Greeks, the Portuguese, the Chinese—have one common concern.

Advantage cited

"We're afraid that with the steep rise in southern European and Asian immigrants," a Senate source said, "the alarmists will scream 'reverse discrimination' against northern Europe.

"But they fail to recall that for decades the 'Asian-Pacific triangle' was subjected to the barest of quotas—105 for all the world's Chinese, 185 for Japan, 100 for India, 100 for the Philippines.

"For the first time, these countries have their fair share. And the distribution of entrants more nearly reflects the polyglot nature of this country.

"Finally, no matter how much greater the increase now appears for the old 'low quota' nations, it will recede within five years to normal level."

Another observer points out that Italy's "brother and sister" backlog numbers 100,000 and dates back to 1955. But this list should be reduced to almost nothing within 2½ to 3 years at the present immigration rate.

"There'll be several years of dislocation," the source predicts. "Then it will level off. It won't ever revert to the old pattern, of course. There will be a permanent shift away from that, but only a shift."

The ranking Republican on the Feighan panel, Rep. Arch A. Moore Jr. of West Virginia, said Congress allowed a three-year transition period (1965-68) "to give northern Europe time to get in line" for the equal-treatment system.

"But these nations have been spoiled in the past," Mr. Moore said, "they've had a free flow. Now they've lost their 'leg up' on the rest of the world. And they're shocked to realize it."

Another marked shift in immigration patterns starts July 1 — and this one in the Western Hemisphere. For the first time, a ceiling on entrants from Canada and Latin America takes effect.

The 120,000 quota for hemisphere immigration promises to bar roughly 23,000 applicants in the next year. No matter how it spreads the bad news, the State Department seems bound to offend neighboring nations.

Bonn to buy 135 U.S. copters

By the Associated Press

Bonn

The West German parliamentary defense committee has given a go-ahead for purchase from the United States of 135 Sikorsky CH-53A helicopters valued at $350 million for use by the Army Air branch.

A-aid for Japan backed

By the Associated Press

Washington

A proposed agreement under which the United States would provide additional uranium for an expansion of Japan's nuclear-power program would benefit both nations, an Atomic Energy Commission official says.

Gerald F. Tape of the AEC told Congress's Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that the arrangement would assure Japan a long-term supply of the nuclear fuel and add $620 million to the U.S. export trade.

Crime inducement of youth gangs reported

By the Associated Press

Washington

Members of a Chicago street gang receiving anti-poverty funds encourage juveniles to commit crimes because punishment is less than for adults, a Senate hearing has been told.

"They can literally get away with murder," Robert M. Karton, an assistant Cook County state's attorney told the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee.

The subcommittee, headed by Arkansas Democrat John L. McClellan, is looking into the use made of a $927,000 federal antipoverty grant doled out in a rehabilitation experiment to two South Side gangs.

Widely conflicting testimony in six days of hearings has centered on the First Presbyterian Church and its pastor, the Rev. John Fry.

There have been charges—denied by the Rev. Mr. Fry—that he allowed the church to be used as an arsenal, counseled gang members to extort money from merchants, permitted marijuana parties, and once relayed an order for a killing.

Mr. Karton testified that there is a trend among members of the Blackstone Rangers and Devil's Disciples, the two gangs in the controversial project, to take advantage of an Illinois law by using juveniles to commit crimes.

He said that a 16-year-old member of the Rangers confessed killing a Disciple in the street outside the church and later tried to recant the confession.

Mr. Karton said the youth claimed an older boy actually committed the murder but told him that, being so young, he would not receive a harsh penalty.

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ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Rome Opera at Lincoln Center's Festival '68

Visconti's 'Figaro' in contrast with 'Otello'

By Miles Kastendieck

New York

Operatic production in Italy appears as much in a state of flux as elsewhere. In the opening performances of the Teatro dell' Opera di Roma, performing in the Metropolitan Opera House at the beginning of Lincoln Center Festival '68, two aspects of staging emerged. Luchino Visconti's concept of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" contrasted strikingly with Sandro Sequi's approach to Rossini's "Otello." The latter resulted in a truly old-fashioned presentation.

When in Rome, Mozart becomes Italian in a much more earthy way than New Yorkers would expect. Perhaps singing the opera in their own language makes Italians feel so much at home that a bourgeois quality permeates the performance. While the native atmosphere achieves a certain cohesiveness in the singing, the general impression seems strangely foreign to the accepted milieu of Mozart.

Opera as theater

Taken in the Italian framework, however, the performance gains dimension in Visconti's realistic staging. There is usually a great deal of action on stage, even to having movement during strategic arias. To staid operagoers so much action may prove distracting, but it enlivens the performance and appears quite natural. In this sense his contribution is modern and welcome.

Among an excellent cast of singing actors, no one stood out. The homogeneous quality of the performance extended beyond the ensembles. The give-and-take of the singers in action and in song worked disarmingly in favor of opera as theater.

Notable in the cast was Tito Gobbi, whose Count had the requisite inflections of a finished artist. The Susanna of Graziella Sciutti profited from a pure, appealing voice and animated action. Ilva Ligabue sang persuasively as the Countess but too freely to characterize elegantly. The same might be said for Bianca Maria Casoni, whose Cherubino was too femininely boyish. Rolando Panerai fared well as Figaro without distinguishing himself.

Carlo Maria Giulini won the audience's favor for full-blooded conducting somewhat more homespun than usual. He sustained his warm welcome at the start, kept the singers in line noticeably, and imparted a flavor of his own. The handsome sets and varied costumes credited to Visconti and Filippo Sanjust created a pictorial richness most effective visually.

A century had passed since Rossini's "Otello" had received a stage production here. Undoubtedly the 100th anniversary of the composer's death prompted including it in the repertory. Treated here as the old-fashioned work it is, it remained a singers' opera in which the participants had to strain vocally.

The result was brilliant and bright singing, stylized and stilted acting. The vocal gymnastics brought forth loud audience endorsement, but a considerable amount of the sound was loud and hard.

This heroic attempt to salvage this "Otello" did not succeed. Time and Verdi have pushed it aside: The former for want of the bel canto style in present-day singers, the latter because of the drama Shakespeare supplied for the libretto but which Rossini's collaborator ignored.

The cast performed creditably. As Desdemona, Virginia Zeani revealed a big voice with plenty of brilliance and vocal quality but little characterization. Aldo Bottion disclosed quality of voice which the other tenors lacked, but his Otello had little profile. Pietro Bottazzo used Rodrigo as a vehicle for technical display. Among the others Plinio Clabassi sang impressively as Elmiro.

This was, primarily, a concert in costume. In general it looked well. Carlo Franci conducted precisely and spiritedly without rising much above routine.

Such a conventional opera now assumes a historical position. It is doubtful that more imaginative staging would have helped.

Four openings in festival at Stratford

Shakespeare à la rock on Connecticut stage

By Roderick Nordell

Stratford, Conn.

The American Shakespeare Festival saved its freshest favors for the last. With its fourth opening of the season last week, it stylishly joined the recent flurry of Shakespeare à la rock. The title was "Love's Labour's Lost," but the play was Stratford's own thing, beginning with a sitar player, wisps of incense, and acolytes in yoga positions on stage as the audience arrived.

At curtain time there were screams from the back of the auditorium, a rush down the aisles to the stage. Suddenly, like pilgrim Beatles in the land of their guru, the friends of King Ferdinand are discussing with him their plans to cut themselves from women and the world for a time of study and fasting.

The bearded King even looks like Maharishi Mahesh, and Charles Siebert gives his speech a delightful touch of quasi-Indian intonation. Lawrence Pressman's Berowne, an airline bag over his shoulder, is the most amiable of cynics, fluently setting the scene for his own lapses, grabbing the microphone of a tape recorder to emphasize a point.

Before long it is natural for the Princess of France to ride in on a Honda — with the beauteous Diana van der Vlis playing the part in a beauteous silver pants suit. Thomas Ruisinger's Boyet heads her entourage with an I-declare southern accent and a fluttery manner that provides a present-day equivalent for the characteristics Berowne disparges in Boyet. When Berowne is the target of the line about leaving "the rider in the mire," Denise Huot's pleasantly astringent Rosaline nudges him off a motorcycle seat.

There are a few egregious exceptions, but even some of the grosser contemporary impositions are given an ameliorating touch. Jaquenetta, go-going to the sound of a transistor, pops her bubble gum right on the beat of the poetry. And William Hickey's crudely amusing Costard, a genial hippie with Bob Dylan hair, loudly inhales his dubious cigarette in keeping with the meter. His shouts of "police brutality" and "we shall overcome" are among the comparatively few obvious additions to the text.

With new ears

For much of the time, Shakespeare's language, which is in a sense his whole playful point here, comes through. Sometimes it may be tortured a bit for the sake of a modern raised eyebrow. But one listens with new ears in the new circumstances supplied by Will Steven Armstrong's exotic backdrops, like the hangings on two giant trumpets, and by Jane Greenwood's antic costumes running a gamut from Gandhi to pop to high-fashion beauty-parlor robes. And the mild rock music and songs by Frangipane and Dante—with players picking up a strolling mike to sing in various current styles—become a suitable pleasure rather than a jarring assault.

The main credit for the overall effect must go to the young director, Michael Kahn, who seems to have animated the company in general through a lighthearted controlling conception. As he notes, "Love's Labour's Lost," with its spoofing of the affectations of its day, particularly lends itself to a set of latter-day affectations. Purists may shudder, but it couldn't happen to a better play.

Mr. Kahn's imagination was at work in a serious vein in the festival's first production, "Richard II."

The King made his entrance in a medieval blaze of white and gold, holding a white cat perched on his crowned head. It was a striking visual image of how the man can trivialize the office. It didn't need contemporary costumes to signal its pertinence to crises of leadership in any age. It didn't need the program's by now almost obligatory reference to Jan Kott and "Shakespeare Our Contemporary."

A man who needs friends

But whatever the narrower topical meanings to be found by today's partisans, the kindling thrust of this sometimes merely adequate production lay in its examination of an anointed leader painfully learning that he is a piece of flawed and vulnerable humanity, a man who "needs friends." Though Donald Madden's voice occasionally seemed even weaker than the weakness he was portraying, his Richard superbly conveyed the monarch's "brittle glory" — a heartless gaiety declining, or rather ascending, into self-knowledge, the hand that had held the looking glass in preening vanity crushing it out of sight now in searing remorse.

In the bitterly handsome logic of Mr. Kahn's direction, this King almost literally rises and sets like the sun to which he is compared. Moving on the craggy, stained-glass levels of Ed Wittstein's setting, his costumes changing from white to neutral to black, Richard goes downstairs under the orchestra, his blond head gradually sinking out of sight. His prison-cell encounter comes like a kind of dark apotheosis, aided, like the rest of the production, by Jennifer Tipton's enormously sensitive lighting. We know that the victorious candidate, Bolingbroke, for all the strength and resonance given him by Charles Cioffi, will have his troubles, too.

A sunstruck Sunday

The festival's "As You Like It" opened on a Sunday afternoon as sunstruck as the play. The air smelled wooingly, as the author said on another occasion, and the audience had that Stratford fringe benefit of being able to drift during intermission from the Forest of Arden to the trees and grass and water view of the festival's own blessed plot.

Talk about environmental theater! It's times like these a man wishes the American Shakespeare Festival success in its drive for $2 million to continue the expansion of its service to students and the public.

It would take a radically new approach, or an ensemble of superactors, to give a 20th-century scintillation to the heavy conceits of Shakespeare in his "As You Like It" phase. But even in this often trudging performance there were definite charms, mostly feminine.

They included the springtime vivacity of Miss van der Vlis's Rosalind, the delectable, tilted-nose Celia of Marian Hailey, and the Audrey of Zoe Kamitses, who managed to sum up the spirit of pastoral parody by just standing around with a moony smile on her face.

Under Stephen Porter's direction, the action could use more unifying style. But it has some ingenious moments of physical comedy and strong group effects among the filmy green hangings, blossomed trellises, and other quick-changing hints of locale in Mr. Wittstein's design. His costumes adorn the ladies, but the ones intended to be fantastical often seem to weigh down the production rather than lighten it.

The lion does push-ups

Conrad Susa's music, on the other hand, helps to make it airborne. When the musicians play on stage — a cello, oboe, and horn, for example — Mr. Porter's staging combines with Mr. Susa's woodnotes wild and suddenly Shakespeare is alive and in Stratford.

The festival's third opening was an "Androcles and the Lion" with more emphasis on droll spectacle than intellectual delight. It let Shaw's dramatization of ideas seem superficial—as opposed to the ideas themselves. The latter may even have renewed interest after the "death of God" discussions and the attitudes toward various kinds of dissent in recent years. With radicals more and more in the news—though radical Christians are perhaps as much in the minority as ever—the temptation is to review not the play but the preface, in which Shaw put his arguments so much more rigorously.

But the temptation is on the way to being resisted the moment one begins to imagine the features of a lion among the flowers that change in the lights on Mr. Armstrong's painted scrim curtain. When the lion himself appears doing push-ups and gamboling beguilingly with a lioness not in the script, it is clearly time to relax and enjoy the children's-show pleasures that Shaw was never one to belittle.

Again, at the end, when Ted Graeber's clown in lion's clothing reappears, the stage springs alive among elements of the set that can be turned on their axes (by the players) to suggest both the arena and the backstage area where the condemned Christians wait. Under the bravura direction of Nikos Psacharopoulos, Shaw blends with Mack Sennett. It's fun to see Shaw become family entertainment on a summer night.

In the midst of it all, Androcles seems even more submerged than he is supposed to be. This may be partly due to the very thing that is especially appealing about Gene Troobnick's portrayal, a gentle earnestness that helps him get away with Shaw's baby talk. But somehow, instead of a Greek tailor, he seems like maybe the son of a New York tailor. And he is so likable that one almost forgets the part needs a wider range of comic inventiveness to meet the competition Shaw provides.

Friedman-Abeles

Richard II

. . . as played by Donald Madden in the American Shakespeare Festival at Stratford, Conn.

Friedman-Abeles

Rosalind

. . . in her boy's disguise as portrayed by Diana van der Vlis in "As You Like It" at Stratford, Conn.

Malipiero: 'I *must* work'

By Everett Helm

Asolo, Italy

It is hard to imagine what Italian music would be like today if there were no Gian Francesco Malipiero. The leading contemporary composer, Luigi Dallapiccola, has called Malipiero "the greatest Italian composer since Verdi," and there is no reason to dispute this view. At a time, shortly after 1900, when Italian music seemed to have reached an impasse, Malipiero rediscovered the more remote Italian tradition and showed the way, by word and deed, to new possibilities that have led to the rejuvenation of Italian music in this century.

In March of this year Malipiero celebrated his 85th birthday. At that age most composers have reached musical beatification, or are on the way to being forgotten, or have already been forgotten. Not so Malipiero. The final verdict regarding his position in the musical history of the 20th century has by no means been reached.

In a troubled musical time Malipiero always has gone his own way, uninfluenced by fashions, derniers cris, and experiments. In the 1920's he was considered a radical—even a revolutionary—and frequently was attacked as one. Today he is considered by many old-fashioned, because he has followed no avant-garde direction. He has, on the contrary, continued to write *his* music, as he has seen fit, and he is one of the few composers of this century who have succeeded in expressing spiritual repose and inward peace—qualities that are easily overlooked in an age of anxiety.

A Venetian in thought

Born in Venice, Malipiero has remained throughout his life a Venetian in thought and in deed. He is not, like Stravinsky or Milhaud, an internationalist. He travels seldom, and despite many attractive offers always has refused to go to America. It is simply too far away from Asolo, the idyllic town at the foot of the Dolomites, where an illustrious past merges into an enchanted present and where Malipiero has lived for more than 40 years.

"In studying and publishing Italian music of the past, I was not performing an act of musicological research," Malipiero remarked, "I was simply trying to find my own ancestors."

He has indeed learned much from the old Italian masters: Palestrina, Monteverdi, Vivaldi, Galuppi, Bassani, and many others whose works he has edited. As he himself says: "I owe a great deal in my style to 'il divino Claudio.' "

But Malipiero is no antiquarian; thanks to a strong musical personality and to his enormous powers of invention, he has been able to transform the styles and techniques of former times into a living expression of the 20th century. He prefers the formal principles of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries to those of the 19th, a fact to which the mere titles of many of his compositions testify—Ricercari, Rispetti e Strambotti, Cantari alla Madrigalesca, Stornelli e Ballate, Canzoni, and "La Passione."

Counterpoint and modes

Even Malipiero's symphonies have little to do with 19th-century concepts of form. The developmental technique that characterizes the symphonies of Beethoven, Schumann, and Brahms is foreign to his nature. He finds in much 19th-century music a progressive rigidity and inflexibility of the formal, harmonic, rhythmic, and melodic elements resulting in an impoverishment of the musical language.

He feels that the musical procedures of previous centuries offer greater freedom to the musical imagination. Although he reveres Bach as the supreme musical master, his own counterpoint is more closely related to that of the 16th and 17th centuries, and his frequent use of modal harmony betrays a similar predilection.

Above all, Malipiero is a melodist, in the best sense of the word. His music is never characterized by easily-whistled tunes but rather by the long-spun phrase, the melodic line that stretches from the beginning to the end of a work.

He is the sworn enemy of everything cheap, sensational, or exaggerated. The incredible peace and quiet that pervades the Asolonian hills are reflected in Malipiero's music; here is no rush, no nervousness, no uncertainty or confusion, but the depth and strength of nature at its most beautiful and most benevolent.

"I write music," Malipiero confessed, "because it costs me no effort to write it. If you ask why I have written a new work, my reply would be: because it follows the one preceding it. I *must* continue to work, and besides, this is the only thing I know how to do, and the only way I know of communicating with myself and with the world."

Today Gian Francesco Malipiero discusses his own music in an essay on The Home Forum page. This is the seventh of ten weekly pairs of articles.

Interfoto

Composer in repose

Gian Francesco Malipiero, who influenced the course of Italian music in this century, and was called by Dallapiccola "the greatest Italian composer since Verdi."

Bar Harbor Festival

The Bar Harbor Festival of the Arts will be held in Bar Harbor, Maine, July 24 to Aug. 2.

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Insanity plea hinted by Sirhan lawyer

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

There is a strong likelihood of a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity in the case of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, accused assassin of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Mr. Sirhan's lawyer, Russell E. Parsons, may enter this plea when the trial continues July 19.

Under dramatic and unusual circumstances, the defendant appeared before Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer on Friday morning.

To insure maximum security, these proceedings were held in the chapel of the county jail in East Los Angeles.

About 300 spectators were present—most of them from the press. All were searched as they entered the building and "frisked" again by sheriff's deputies before they gained admittance to the temporary courtroom. Cameras and recording equipment were not allowed inside.

Mr. Sirhan came in under heavy guard—completely surrounded by deputies. He is slight, bushy haired, with angular features characteristic of his Jordanian heritage.

Few words spoken

His shirt was open at the collar. He wore no coat. He smiled slightly at those around him.

The defendant said but a few words during the proceeding, which lasted less than 12 minutes. He identified himself at the beginning. Then Mr. Parsons asked for a three-week continuance. He said he wanted a "general psychiatric examination" conducted on the defendant. This would help him make a plea, the lawyer added.

Judge Schauer asked Mr. Sirhan if he was agreeable to the continuance of the trial. The judge informed him that he had a right to trial within 60 days of his indictment and that the continuance date was very close to this. After conferring with Mr. Parsons, the derendant agreed to waive this right so the case might be continued.

Court recessed. Mr. Sirhan was led out under the same special guard. Only after he was safely back in his cell were observers permitted to leave the building.

Afterwards, in an interview, Mr. Parsons talked generally about his client. He was careful to avoid questions which might have implications as to Mr. Sirhan's mental condition. He said he sees the accused every two or three days and has contact with his family here in Los Angeles.

He described Mr. Sirhan as "quiet, cooperative, concerned about his family." He said he read many books—about "deep" subjects.

Although he refused to speculate on his plea, Mr. Parsons did hint of the possibility that it could be not guilty on grounds of insanity.

The attorney told reporters that he himself has been interested in mental illness for a long time. In fact, he said he has run a mental hospital in Los Angeles for more than 30 years. (He declined to say where that hospital is located or identify it in any way.)

Jurists here report that an insanity plea in California could lead to three possible hearings in a murder case — one to determine sanity, one to determine guilt, and one to decide on capital punishment.

Landmark case

They also point out that in the past five years, courts here have tended to give more leeway in their insanity interpretations. The defendant now—according to the judgment of the court—must "have the capacity to . . . appreciate the criminality of his conduct." Previously—jurists say—he merely had to know what he was doing at the time of the commission of a crime.

A landmark case in making this distinction is the People v. Wolff (1964). This established the concept of "effective appreciation."

The main proceedings of the Sirhand trial will be held in special security-built surroundings in Los Angeles's Hall of Justice.

These protective facilities are being constructed at a cost of $20,000 to the county.

Lie-test aid for convicts?

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

A lie-detection expert says the American Polygraph Association will test prisoners convicted of capital crimes in cases where it feels convictions might be based on false evidence.

George Harmon, a member of the association, said legal agencies will be asked to reopen cases in which polygraph tests substantiate prisoners' claims of innocence.

Lame description?

By the Associated Press

Washington

Some Republican senators opposing President Johnson's recent Supreme Court appointments have been describing him as a "lame-duck president"—but his political status does not fit the generally accepted definition of that familiar term.

Webster's dictionary says a lame duck, in the political sense, is:

"An elected officer or group as a legislature continuing to hold political office during a usually brief interim between defeat for reelection and the inauguration of a successor."

Since Mr. Johnson has not been defeated for reelection, though he has chosen not to seek another term, he does not fall in the lame-duck class.

Based on the dictionary definition, there have been two in this century: William Howard Taft and Herbert Hoover, both Republicans, defeated for reelection by Democrats Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, respectively.

★McCarthy seeks 'fair run' for office

Continued from Page 1

had wanted to be—and that, in the long run, it really would have been in the Vice-President's own best interests.

Senator McCarthy was not conceding the nomination to Mr. Humphrey. But he was admitting to the realities that indicate that Mr. Humphrey does have a big lead.

I asked if he thought that this Humphrey power tactic, as he saw it, might even impair Mr. Humphrey's capacity to lead the nation—should he be elected president.

The Senator said that it might well result in a large segment of the Democratic Party, the liberals and the youth, not really being involved in or in support of whatever the president might do.

Campaign discussed

We discussed the McCarthy campaign. The Senator said he felt he had given the people a chance, at least, to identify with someone who was expressing their views, particularly on Vietnam.

His campaign, he said, had given the people, particularly the young people, "a chance to break out—it has given those who differed with the administration a chance to break out."

It has given them, he said, a feeling of some representation in shaping public policy.

My thoughts went back to the beginnings of the McCarthy effort—to a breakfast he had with the press only a few days after he announced his candidacy.

From the outset the Senator had talked much in this manner, offering alternatives, providing this opportunity for people to "break out."

After the Senator left, several in the group stayed on for a while, discussing the new candidate. The consensus was that he was too understated, too lackluster to go far. He just didn't have it, several newsmen concluded.

Obviously, this was a misassessment of the mood of the country. It turned out that Senator McCarthy was right in tune with the feeling against the war. And his low-keyed, intelligent approach was to be found most refreshingly appealing.

More backers counted

Now we are on a campaign plane, out of Washington and headed for a McCarthy appearance in New York City.

Much had changed, but not the candidate. Not very much, that is. He is more sober, less inclined to josh. But that is the aftermath of the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

He also treats the press in a rather detached way. The tendency for newsmen to underrate him has evoked amused, even bitter comments from the Senator. As a group, I would gather that he doesn't hold them in high regard.

But essentially, Senator McCarthy is the same. He carefully avoids passion, even when his audience fairly asks for it. He conscientiously avoids the cliché. He addresses those who think. He is indeed most refreshing.

Perhaps the Senator himself has been a little surprised at the impact he has made on the political scene.

In the interview he spoke of the millions of McCarthy buttons that people were wearing. In fact, he had information that the production of McCarthy buttons had reached record proportions.

He said this in a matter-of-fact tone, certainly not immodestly. Some have said that McCarthy's trouble is that he is overly modest—never immodest.

Talking about Vice-President Humphrey, the Senator said: "He can't say 'I'm a candidate now and I take this position on Vietnam but after I am president I will do something else.' He can't say he will do this now as a member of the team but will do something different as the team's captain."

Finally, I asked the Senator if he thought Mr. Humphrey would loosen his grip on the party processes and provide a more open political climate on this road to the nomination.

Said Senator McCarthy: "He should be taking chances to see that there is an openness. But I see no evidence of this."

Associated Press Wirephoto

'Picket fence' at GOP site

A six-foot chain-link fence has been erected at Miami Beach Convention Hall, where the Republican National Convention will be held. Police say picketing will be limited to two areas outside the fence.

Pilot plan on jobs for elderly

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Council of Senior Citizens says it has signed a $1.1 million agreement with the Department of Labor for an experimental program to provide jobs for the elderly.

Terrorists alarm Malay, Thai border

By Nancy L. Snider
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

The recent clash between a 35-man Malaysian Police field force unit and Comumnist terrorists on the Thai border serves as a reminder and a warning.

It reminds Malaysians that the Communist emergency war—declared ended in 1960—began 20 years ago to the day on which the raid was held.

It warns Malaysians that guerrilla terrorism must be completely stopped, and all the estimated 500 remaining guerrillas captured or killed, unless they wish to be subject to continued harassment of this type.

Malay pressure

The Malaysian Government has for some years attempted to get full cooperation from the Thai Government in wiping out remaining groups of guerrillas along the border.

Over the past 10 years, the guerrillas have been able to use the rugged jungle areas of southern Thailand as a relatively safe haven, to raid across the border into Malaysia with some impunity.

In order to eliminate terrorists completely, it appears necessary for both the Thai and Malaysian Governments to cooperate more fully.

Periodic meetings of the two governments to discuss ways of dealing with this problem have been amicable. But the recent raid, largest since the emergency, indicates that so far the practical results of the meetings have been somewhat ineffective.

Since the ambush, Malaysia has declared all-out war on the terrorists.

The government has begun "Operation Bamboo" to put the border under strict curfew from dawn to dusk, and monitor movements of all inhabitants.

In order to eliminate the threat, government forces are seeking cooperation from the villagers. Malaysians found during the long emergency, that to gain control villagers and farmers must be protected at all times from guerrilla extortion and terror.

Need for action

This means the government must establish a thorough organizational structure in the area, and allot enough funds to carry out a comprehensive two-pronged plan combining search-and-destroy operations with a positive program of assistance and protection for the local people.

The Malaysian Government is aware that if such activities are not speedily undertaken, the guerrillas could continue to harass Malaysian police and army units.

And a weakening of Malaysian economic or social stability by a further drop in world rubber prices or a new outbreak of racial tensions between Chinese and Malays might well provide conditions for increased guerrilla warfare.

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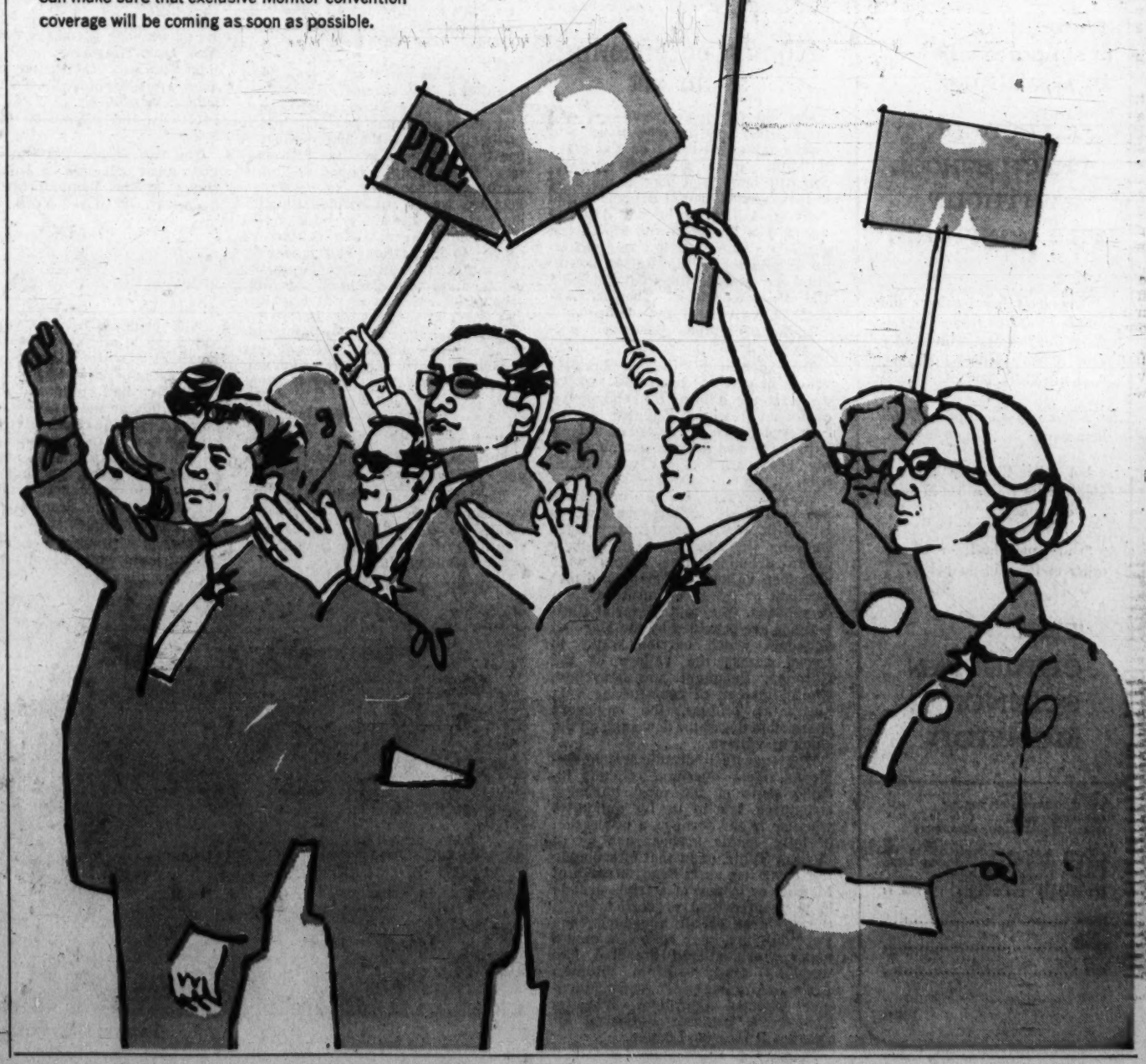

The composer on his work

Toward a new form of musical theater

I shall never write my memoirs, because I do not wish to set myself in the pillory. And besides, who would believe the truth, when the improbability of the facts makes them seem unreal, even to the one who has experienced them?

Often, when I think of my early youth, it is as if another person had lived it, or as if what I remember had been described by some other person and then distorted in my own imagination. Did I really, in 1887, hear a crowd acclaim my father's father after the triumph of one of his operas? He had squandered villas, houses, fields and a respectable inheritance to get his works performed. Even in his last years, still hoping that "luck" would come to his aid, he wanted to sacrifice the little that was still left of our fortune.

How did it happen that at age 17 I chose those studies which I afterwards never abandoned? How was it that I always felt like a stranger in those countries where I was obliged to pass several years? What instinct made me return to Venice, to my mother's house?

Having grown up in circumstances that were rendered doubly squalid by the loss of my family's fortune, I often wonder at my own reactions. Perhaps it was some "conservative" spirit that helped me to reconstruct, on the material plane, a life in keeping with my natural aspirations. In all events, instinct—the absolute master of our beings—never let me deviate from the way I had to go.

It is with a sense of terror that I think of what might have happened if I had not followed the straight line that led me to the essential, and for me the essential is my art.

♪ ♪ ♪

How did it happen that in the most demoralizing circumstances I was able to conquer innumerable material difficulties and start my tormented "voyage"? I must admit that in spite of the inevitable sacrifices fortune came to my aid. I was able to finish my studies and unconsciously to transform the basic material with which I was "nourished" into the spontaneous expression of my own musical language. The evolution was long, but not for this reason any the less natural and logical.

I am convinced that I would have lost my way far from my own country. What impulse made me abandon my studies at the Vienna Conservatory, in the face of a flattering and seductive success—and later on to renounce a conducting career, begun in Berlin? I am obliged to admire my own courage in accepting the dangerous isolation of Asolo, where I have lived for more than 40 years. This isolation has certainly entailed material difficulties (publishers, performances, etc.), but the results in terms of my creative work satisfy me entirely. Perhaps it was my guardian angel that made me lose, at a tender age, all those houses, fields and riches that I should have inherited and that would have enabled me to live peacefully and without care — but also, perhaps, less positively.

In 1908 I attended five or six classes in analysis given by Max Bruch at the Berlin *Hochschule für Musik*. For Bruch's pupils, Beethoven was the limit of what was permitted. I can still see the student who admitted to having bought tickets for Wagner's "Ring." Only when she promised to give the tickets to her maid did she receive absolution. In Bruch's eyes, Wagner was the "bête noir." How could I have been happy in such an atmosphere? Nevertheless one can read in some lexica that I was a pupil of Max Bruch.

♪ ♪ ♪

I grew up in a musical atmosphere saturated with 19th-century opera. But for some unknown reason (that is to say, following my intuition) I went frequently to the Marcello Library in Venice in order to study the music of old composers that were practically unknown to my fellow students and teachers. I copied not only Monteverdi's works, but also many by Stradella, Galuppi, Nasco, Tartini and others. From the very start I reacted instinctively against musical conditions in an Italy that was suffocated by the tyranny of 19th-century opera. I soon arrived at the conviction that the origin of our music lies in Gregorian chant. From this starting point, I proceeded step by step to the great school of Italian polyphonists and arrived inevitably at Claudio Monteverdi, the first composer of the modern era.

Convinced of the necessity of restoring the true physiognomy of Monteverdi, I took upon myself the task of publishing, with humble devotion and without alterations of the original, his complete works. In 1926, I was able to begin work. This undertaking did not represent an act of courage; it testified to my own ignorance. I had not imagined that such a quantity of Monteverdi's works had escaped destruction — nor that his work was so enormous. In the course of many years I was able to bring out this vast work in a privately published edition of sixteen volumes.

But my hopes that the *true* Monteverdi would triumph were vain. I discovered and cried to the four winds that authentic documents of the epoch prove that Monteverdi used the Gregorian (or Greek) modes. Nobody has disputed the authenticity of the sources, but commercial considerations have led most arrangers to perpetuate stylistic anachronisms. My hopes that the true Monteverdi would provide young musicians with a "launching pad" toward a new musical future have failed, although the sources remain intact. Unfortunately there is no law governing new editions and performances of old music; every "arranger" is free to treat (or mistreat) the original, as he will. In order to collect performing rights, and in the hope of "pleasing" audiences that are attuned to 19th-century taste, the "arrangers" of old music falsify the original harmonies and rhythms. But works of the past cannot achieve real success on this basis, for a 16th- or 17th-century composer, disguised as a contemporary of Ponchielli, will always seem inferior to an authentic composer of the past century. It is consoling to realize, however, that the healthy instinct of preservation functions automatically and will not in the long run betray the art of music.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Italian composer is born with the desire to write for the theater, and if he does not do so, he cannot be considered an Italian composer. But one cannot create significant art by living in and imitating the past. At the beginning of the 20th century one felt the necessity of finding new forms of opera, different from those which dominated the 19th century; a reaction that would resolve this purely aesthetic problem seemed inevitable. But it turned out to be a soap bubble.

Faithful to my own illusions, I still believe today in the possibility of creating a new form of musical theater in Italy. As a result, my position resembles that of a prisoner, and my prison is built of the stones of the Italian opera of the 19th century. My sentence is not subject to appeal, for I have dared to believe that an Italian could fashion a form of opera that is different from the kind which has achieved an indisputable world success. For this opinion I have been branded a heretic and anti-patriot. But it is really less patriotic to believe, as my opponents do, that the Italian opera has left no heirs.

No composer with a personality of his own can build directly on his immediate predecessors. There is a legend that I am anti-Verdi, and that in a recent inteview I completely demolished both Verdi and Puccini. In point of fact, there *was* no such interview, but for some time I have been attacked in the press and have been accused of offending the Italian operatic genius.

We Italians can most certainly be proud of a glorious musical tradition. From the very start I have proclaimed a tradition that goes much further back than the 19th century—one that stretches into the 16th century. In so doing, I hoped to create a still wider scope for our music, so that we would not suffocate under the weight of the more recent tradition. Values in art are subject of course to fluctuation. But it is only the material values that fluctuate; the spiritual values remain constant, despite all changes in philosophical and speculative theories. Before we can establish to what point the "progress" of music is leading us, we must wait and see whether that which one today calls progress really *is* progress.

GIAN FRANCESCO MALIPIERO

A biographical sketch of Gian Francesco Malipiero appears on today's Arts and Entertainment page.

The six previous articles in this 10-part series appeared on May 20 and 27 and on June 3, 10, 17 and 24. The eighth, by Hans Werner Henze, will appear Monday, July 8.

Both pictures by courtesy of Whitney Museum of American Art, New York

PAINTED WOOD OBJECT: *By Donald Judd, 1963*

These are two untitled three-dimensional objects by Donald Judd. This artist is concerned with producing art which can fall into the category of neither "painting" nor "sculpture." In 1965, the year in which he made the object shown below, Judd wrote: "Painting and sculpture have become set forms. A fair amount of their meaning isn't credible." Instead he proposed the "use of three dimensions. . . . Because the nature of three-dimensions isn't set, given beforehand, something credible can be made, almost anything. . . .

"Three dimensions are real space. That gets rid of the problem of illusionism and of literal space, space in and around marks and colors—which is riddance of one of the salient and most objectionable relics of European art. The several limits of paintings are no longer present. A work can be as powerful as it can be thought to be. . . ."

The object above is made of painted wood, but later pieces, like the one shown below, have been made of a variety of materials more or less new to art. Judd has proven himself remarkably inventive in his use of unusual materials such as Plexiglas, cold-rolled steel, galvanized iron and brass, and he has explored the possibilities of industrial paints to create an imaginative variety of colors, some of an extraordinary metallic luminosity and bite.

The repetition of similar or identical elements in so many of Judd's objects is the result of his idea that it "isn't necessary for a work to have a lot of things to look at, to compare, to analyze one by one, to contemplate. The thing as a whole, its quality as a whole, is what is interesting. The main things are alone and are more intense, clear and powerful. They are not diluted by an inherited format, variations of a form, mild contrasts and connecting parts and areas."

The two pieces were included in the recent selection of Judd's work shown at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York.

CHRISTOPHER ANDREAE

A fire-extinguisher angel!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A young woman was traveling by subway during the rush hour. She was suffering from acute headache and nausea and did not know how she was going to endure a day of schoolteaching. People moved to the exits as the train drew in at a station, and between them a red fire extinguisher became visible. On it were printed these words: "Keep upright."

The teacher's attention was arrested, and she thought deeply for a few moments on the spiritual implication of those words. When she disembarked at her station, she was completely well. Now what influence could two words printed on a fire extinguisher possibly have on anyone's thought that they could heal a headache and nausea?

♪ ♪ ♪

This individual was a student of Christian Science and so was familiar with Mary Baker Eddy's definition of "angels" on page 581 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Part of this definition reads, "God's thoughts passing to man." And on page 299 we find this statement concerning angels: "By giving earnest heed to these spiritual guides they tarry with us, and we entertain 'angels unawares.'" Thus many of us entertain angels and never know it! God is always speaking to us, telling us how to express Him.

Christian Science, which was discovered and founded by Mrs. Eddy, teaches that in absolute truth man is the very image of God, Spirit, constantly reflecting Spirit's will, activity, and substance in joyous, spiritual being. The individual searching and longing for his true selfhood as God's image is helped to recognize this self and to prove that it is his present identity by heeding the angels of God's presence, those messages which the loving Father is constantly imparting to His children.

The schoolteacher was so accustomed to being on the alert for God's angels that she often recognized them in unlikely places. Sometimes they came to her in the quiet of thought as a Bible passage which she had not realized she remembered. Sometimes a "still small voice" such as that which Elijah heard (I Kings 19:12) would give a clear directive. And on occasion the angel would appear in startling garb, such as the red fire extinguisher! God's messages do not always come to us in familiar ways, so let us heed Paul's words, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unawares" (Hebrews 13:2).

The teacher recognized the words "Keep upright" as a directive from God, telling her to maintain in thought the fact that God's man cannot fall from his spiritual estate of joy, resilience, well-being, perfection, and dominion. She saw that God holds His child upright, never allowing him to falter in imaging his almighty Father. Her true identity as the spiritual reflection of God was upright then and there! The understanding of these truths instantly healed her.

♪ ♪ ♪

One is never in a situation where God's angels cannot reach him, as Christ Jesus so outstandingly demonstrated. Therefore, let us keep on the alert. Let us recognize these angels so that we may companion with them in our daily routine. Any thought which sharpens our awareness of good—whose source is always God—is an angel message, whatever the form in which it may appear. Right now God is sending us His angels. Let us welcome them!

Three deer mice

Pausing on the hilltop where the wind delayed among
the asters, and made a wave
there in the grass, I leaned and touched a stump, an
old gray husk; it gave
and tipped a little; three whitefooted mice came gravely
out.
They were no less surprised than I, to look about
and see me there; but showed it less. I was still,
and they were still.
Before the stump, gray-white against the wood
that held them snug through winter's cold, they stood
up unafraid;
and I, less stoutly made,
began to tremble lest I move and frighten them away.
A blue jay scolded
angrily while two of them stood on their hind legs,
front paws folded
like old ladies' hands, sedate and dignified;
the third came forward, touched my shoe, shied,
and went back again. A chewink sang, a pewee
tipped upon a limb; the minute held for an eternity:
three unafraid whitefooted mice, the ghost of what had
been a tree,
and I atremble there. Then suddenly
were gone the three, into the loam,
under the hilltop stump that was their home.

AUGUST DERLETH

—From "Collected Poems, 1937-1967," by August Derleth. The Candlelight Press, New York, 1967.

Roman engineering as an art

The borderline between art and architecture on the one hand and functional engineering on the other is liable to be an arbitrary and pedantic one. So it was in the days of Isambard Kingdom Brunel: it was most certainly so in the days of Rome. The Pantheon and the palace at Spalato were clearly enough artistic creations in the fullest sense. Must we exclude the Pont du Gard and Milvian bridge? The achievement of Roman art and artifice cannot be presented, however summarily, without them. . . .

The "Etruscan" Cloaca Maxima, which helped to drain the valleys amongst the hills of Rome, may be partly an Augustan rebuild; but recent exploration has added abundantly to the known examples of indubitably Etruscan rock-cut water-channels. . . .

Here, however, we are concerned not with these subterranean works but with the monumental bridges whereby the Romans carried their urban drinking-water across wide and deep valleys, either by a direct gradient or by an elaborate system of syphons. The best material illustrations are provided by the Marcian aqueduct which carried water to Lyons across the valleys of the Garonne, Beaunant and Brevenne, where, instead of constructing vast horizontal bridges, the engineers channelled the water down and up the sides of valleys. . . .

Whatever the hydraulic system employed, these overland conduits include some of the most imposing structures left to us by antiquity, whether in the form of a procession of lofty, single arches such as at Metz or Tunis, or in that of a double tier of arches as at Segovia north of Madrid, or in that of a triple arcade in perfect vertical proportion as in the greatest of all aqueducts, the Pont du Gard near Nimes, a monument which stirred Stendhal like "sublime music."—From "Roman Art and Architecture," by Sir Mortimer Wheeler. Copyright, 1964, by Thames & Hudson. Published by Thames & Hudson, London.

Shade and shelter for a summer porch

Wild clematis has for years provided shade and shelter around the porch of a country house where a previous generation of the farm's inhabitants had planted the vine around the verandas of the ancestral home. There the clematis twines and climbs around the veranda columns and the trellis supports, almost enclosing the porch, keeping out the heat of the summer sun, offering a shield against the drenching rain of the sudden summer shower.

There is a summer richness when the intricate white blooms begin to appear on the climbing vines in their green of July. And the blossoms continue to spread their charm into the gold of a year's September. Then the clematis brings a new autumnal loveliness to a home when the beauty of the flowers is succeeded by the gray plumy clusters of the withered styles.

A walker often finds the trailing vine draped over bushes in the copses and thickets, and by the moist roadsides. He finds it climbing over fences and walls like woodbine and bittersweet.

I always like to recall that the wild clematis which covers a low stone wall next to the boyhood rock made so famously known by John Burroughs had its quiet origin long years ago in the thickets of my upland farm. I like to recall that it was my father and mother who transplanted the clematis at the Burroughs site in the Catskills; clematis which first found root in the friendliness of the very soil on the farm from which I write of bird and bud and bloom, on the friendly slopes from which I sing of hills and the seasons and the years.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

PAINTED GALVANIZED IRON OBJECT: *By Donald Judd, 1965*

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekend Issue • *Second Section*
Distributed Saturday-Monday, June 29-July 1, 1968

Will the U.S. graduate from its Electoral College?

The third-party candidacy of George C. Wallace could force it to. Mr. Wallace's potential impact on the American electoral system is explored in the following article. The author is a specialist on electoral reform.

By James C. Kirby Jr.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POLITICAL REFORMERS ARE EYEING the presidential candidacy of George C. Wallace with a sort of nervous satisfaction. These reformers are working to abolish the Electoral College in favor of direct popular election of the American president. Mr. Wallace, by dramatizing the quirks and oddities of the Electoral College system, may be unwittingly serving the reformers' cause.

By January of 1969, the former Alabama Governor may well have manipulated it into a major miscarriage of the national will. In any event, the 1968 election promises to educate the American public on some fine points of constitutional law.

The constitutional base of the nation's only truly national election is quaint but hardly suited for its modern function: choosing a chief executive for all the people. The system is substantially unchanged since the 1789 election of George Washington.

On Tuesday, Nov. 5, the voters will select 538 "electors" who will subsequently attempt to choose a president. Members of the Electoral College, these people will convene Dec. 16 in state capitals and the District of Columbia in 51 groups ranging in size from 3 to 43. Their ballots will produce a winner if some candidate receives a 270-vote majority. Otherwise, the electors serve merely as a nominating convention for a January runoff election in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Wallace's candidacy spotlights three aspects of this procedure: (1) its risk of a minority president, (2) the independence of the Electoral College, and (3) the runoff election in the House.

Mr. Wallace plans to run in enough states to win an Electoral College majority if sufficient voters desert the two major parties. If this fails, he still may win enough states to give the Wallace electors a pivotal power to control the election in the college. If the Electoral College's December balloting is indecisive, the election in the House could turn upon the votes of the states carried by Mr. Wallace.

It has happened

Furthermore, Mr. Wallace's primary goal, personal election to the presidency, cannot be completely dismissed. The system has shown several times that it can elect a candidate who wins a strategic minority of the popular votes. This happened in the elections of 1824, 1876, and 1888, and there were near-misses in 1916, 1948, and 1960.

Minority presidents are possible because of the Constitution's use of weighted state electoral votes and the "winner-take-all" state laws, which award every state's entire electoral vote to the winner of the barest plurality of its popular vote.

As Mr. Wallace happily points out to skeptics, he can win a state's entire electoral vote with as little as 34 percent of its popular vote. This could only happen if the other two candidates received 33 percent of the popular vote apiece. But it *could* happen.

Furthermore, the states of the old Confederacy, plus California, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and a few others, could produce an electoral-vote majority based upon less than 25 *percent* of the nation popular vote.

A more realistic possibility is that Wallace electors may be able to prevent either major candidate from winning in the Electoral College without their votes. If Mr. Wallace wins four or five Southern states and the major candidates run closely in the rest of the country, neither may win a regular electoral majority.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford already has predicted that this will happen. Mr. Ford also says the result will be an election in the House. This is likely, but not necessarily true, because the Wallace electors might vote for one of the major candidates in the Electoral College.

A coalition of Wallace electors with those pledged to either the Democratic or Republican candidate would be a unique spectacle in the Electoral College. There never has been such a wholesale delivery of electoral votes from one candidate to another. However, the few precedents indicate that the Constitution permits negotiation and bargaining in the college, and the experts agree that Wallace electors legally could vote for another candidate.

Vote freedom emphasized

The founding fathers intended that electors would be legally free to vote as they chose. Many viewed their discretion as their prime virtue.

Alexander Hamilton, writing in The Federalist, proudly pointed to the Electoral College as an elite group "acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation" and "likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to such complicated investigation."

The Constitution never has been amended to remove this discretion, and usually the electors have followed the wishes of their "constituents" as expressed at the ballot box. [In some states electors are required by state law to vote for their party's presidential nominee.] But a few have proven their independence:

- A 1796 Federalist elector— presumably bound to candidate John Adams—voted instead for Republican Thomas Jefferson, causing a Federalist leader to complain, "I chose him to act, not to think."
- In 1948, a Tennessean who won election as a Truman elector voted for Sen. Strom Thumond.
- An Alabama elector similarly bolted from Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956 and voted for a local judge.
- A 1960 Republican elector in Oklahoma voted for Sen. Harry Flood Byrd despite a pledge to vote for Richard M. Nixon.

Such independence could be exercised by Wallace electors, but they would not be likely to assert their free agency. Instead, they could be expected to cast their ballots in accordance with Mr. Wallace's wishes. If so, sentiment in their states doubtless would approve their voting for a candidate who agreed to the sort of "solemn covenant" which Mr. Wallace promises to exact as the price of his votes.

Such electors would not be "unfaithful" in any sense and would be much like the unpledged electors who were chosen in Alabama and Mississippi in 1960.

If the Constitution permits electors complete discretion, it certainly allows electors to vote as directed by their own presidential candidate. Voters who chose them with advance knowledge of this possibility would have neither legal nor moral grounds for complaint.

The rules are simple

If no candidate were to bargain for Mr. Wallace's decisive electoral votes, his electors would vote for him in December, causing the choice of the president to devolve upon the newly elected House of Representatives when it meets Jan. 6, 1969.

Here the rules are simple. They are the same as in 1825, when the House last performed this awesome task. Each state has one vote. That vote is determined by a majority of the state's House delegation. Delegation members must choose from the three leaders in the electoral vote. A 26-vote majority is required for election, and the states that might be carried by Mr. Wallace could hold the key.

But a prolonged stalemate could occur in the House. If no president is chosen by Jan. 20, the duties of the office will be assumed by the newly elected vice-president. Since he is elected from the two leading candidates in the Electoral College by a majority vote of Senators, he will doubtless be chosen on time.

But the vice-president could possibly come from a different party from the president ultimately chosen by the House. The new Senate is certain to be controlled by the Democrats, but the House may well change in makeup and could elect a Republican president.

There is a real chance that the Wallace strategy will exploit one of these three peculiar features of the system and prevent the most popular candidate from being elected. The world also may undergo a long period of uncertainty before the successor to Lyndon B. Johnson is sworn into office. Either event should make it more likely that the 1972 election will be held under new rules.

George Wallace may be a catalyst for amending the Constitution so that presidential elections will operate on the same democratic principles as all other American elections.

The plea for reform

About the author

James C. Kirby Jr. was on the American Bar Association's special commission on Electoral College reform. In its report last year, the commission recommended direct popular election of American presidents in place of the present Electoral College system.

A native of Tennessee, Mr. Kirby got his bachelor's degree in 1950 at Vanderbilt University and his law degrees at New York University in 1954. He served as chief counsel to the Senate judiciary subcommittee on constitutional amendments and later on the faculty of Vanderbilt Law School. He also has served on various bar-association studies dealing with legal and government reform. Since 1965, he has been professor of labor and constitutional law at Northwestern University.

'Running hungry'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While the presidential candidacy of the former Governor of Alabama is being discounted in some political quarters, practical politicians like Gov. John B. Connally of Texas have warned that both major party candidates should "run scared of George C. Wallace."

Former Gov. Carl E. Sanders of Georgia has predicted that Mr. Wallace would sweep the South unless the Democratic organizations get busy:

"If the state and national parties keep sitting around while he gains momentum, then it is going to be too late."

Other governors suggest he may carry 10 or more states.

Mr. Wallace already is on the ballot in more than half the states and may be on those in most of the states by November.

On a recent fund-raising tour through the South, Mr. Wallace told his audiences: "We are not running to throw it into the House of Representatives. We are running to win."

In any case, Mr. Wallace is "running hungry."

"We have nothing to lose and everything to gain," he says.

The myth of a quick solution to poverty

. . . . From the bookshelf

Permanent Poverty, by Ben B. Seligman. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, Inc. $6.50.

By Hunter H. Durning

Americans often seem to operate on the basis of confident optimism, fused with a kind of pragmatic idealism. The social philosophy underriding American political and economic history tends to instill the popular notion that all social problems—however grave or deeply entrenched—can be eradicated. All Americans need to do is set their collective intelligence to the task.

In his latest work, Ben Seligman attempts to demythologize this glibly accepted notion as it pertains to the problem of poverty. Drawing on a poverty seminar conducted under the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, he argues substantially for the view that poverty may not be "eradicable" in our time. He reasons that poverty is not simply a social problem. Rather, it is a "social syndrome, a condition so hardened and so fixed by our economic, political, and social circumstances that it is likely to remain with us in the calculable future."

These are harsh words. They do not fall gently on the inhabitants of "Resurrection City," whose presence symbolizes the hopes and visions of the nation's poor. Nor do they bring comfort to the combatants in the war on poverty, whose costly campaign is recurringly and critically spotlighted. Mr. Seligman observes that "at best, the government program for warring on poverty has reached no more than about 6 percent of the poor."

If the problem of poverty in the United States is impervious to immediate solution, as Mr. Seligman contends it is, then the public is entitled to know the why and wherefore. What is it that renders poverty a "permanent" fact of life? En route to resolving this question, the author despoils two prevalent myths.

First of all, in an economic sense, contemporary poverty is of a different species from the familiar turn-of-the-century variety. The dynamics of the market-place are drastically changed. Operative solutions that succeeded in the past fail to penetrate the problem. Secondly, poverty in public places can no longer be justifiably attributed solely to personal failure, lack of ambition, or moral degradation.

The permanence of poverty in the United States stems in part from the heterogeneity of its social location. The reader will recognize the familiar parameters of the social groups labeled as poor. He will be surprised at the disparity and complexity of variables which operate rigidly to produce, and to enforce, the poverty status of these groups. In short, poverty becomes a stubborn and grasping human condition with limited exit.

The prognosis for the future specifies that "the long-term rate of decrease in the incidence of poverty will still leave 10 percent of the population behind the rest of us." Furthermore, the prospect for reducing unemployment in select areas, even under optimum economic conditions, is not bright.

The immediate concern has to do with the human variable, over which the public presumably exercise some control. We refer here to the politics of public administration in the poverty program at local and national levels. Mr. Seligman documents how an initial eagerness to dispel poverty from the land produced "an atmosphere of haste and crash programs" devoid of vitally needed prior structure and control.

The outcome of this hurried make-do approach was a certain amount of "congressional hostility and niggardliness" which tended to undermine the human value of the poverty effort from the outset. Locally, administrators sought "to fend off the protests of the poor while enhancing the power of local political establishments."

If we are to surmount a sense of futility, a number of proposals must be heeded. In order for poverty to be other than a permanent fixture in the United States, the poor must gain more intensive involvement in the programs designed to help them. Administrators are called upon to foster "the ability of the poor to become their own decision-makers." More important, however, is the commitment of the general public to waging war on poverty. If Americans are presently inclined to retreat from the battle, as the author suggests, then poverty might well remain a permanent condition in our time.

Drawing by Nino Caprioglio

By Lisette Prince

Fashion-spotting

Sketched at Ascot, left to right: printed silk dress teamed with black velvet cloche, cream shantung jacket with black pleated skirt, polka dot scarf, big slouch hat (all very Nina Ricci). Lady Rotherwick wears pale yellow cotton cloqué dress and coat by Hardy Amies. At far right, two Kents: Princess Marina in emerald green silk coat and dress, and the young Duchess in strawberry pink and white plaid coat with a Courreges-look. Photo: Baroness Guy de Rothschild, wearing St. Laurent's white surah reefer, strolls with the Baron at Chantilly, France.

Who wears what at Royal Ascot

By Serena Sinclair
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Royal Ascot had it all this year — even to the rain. True connoisseurs of this extraordinary British sporting (sporting? I never see a horse) and social event never feel entirely at ease if the sun glows throughout. But smack on cue after the third race on Day One the heavens opened. And old hands, watching the floppy hats die along the cheeks of fleeing debutantes, felt the world not completely awry after all.

America has assassination, France has anarchy, England has Ascot. It seemed perhaps more incongruous than ever this year to haul out the platter-brim straw and the navy silk cloqué coat that has become Regulation Issue. What in fact were we all doing?

We were carrying on tradition, and traditions crumble fast all round us.

The same pink-faced policeman with a nice country accent was on the gate turning away the publicity-keen debutante in a white crepe trouser suit. (It just so happened that she had a white lace mini dress and a frilly hat tucked away in the back seat of the family Rolls so we didn't lose her for long.)

The same commissionaires looked more splendid, in their billiard green velvet coats sparked with rows of medals, than any Duke with his hired gray morning dress. The same croaky old man in the press office forked out telephone pennies for the reporters and the same lethargic girl poured tea and never asked about a single race, horse, or hat.

The fashion forecast had been white, and the Queen picked it up, looking fresh as paint in Hardy Amies' muslin dress and jacket with the sort of all-flower pink beret she's made very much her own. And likewise Princess Marina clung to her signature style—a deep glowing color, in today's case emerald green—with a simple unfussed platter straw to match it.

Cheers for Prince Charles, at his first Ascot, as the open horse-drawn carriages bowled by, and then the fashion-strolling hotted up and the friends squealed and beamed and the look-alikes began dodging each other.

There's always plenty to talk about at Ascot and the lawns look, sometimes, like a transplanted Italian piazza at sunset hour, with hundreds of women gossiping away like mad. If you've exhausted the actual horses and the way your chums are bearing up, there's always Mrs. Shilling's hat. Every annual event needs a light relief turn and Ascot's got several of these but Mrs. Shilling stars. Every year her nimble-fingered son, David, makes her a nuttier hat than last, and all the news agency photographers would miss this event like they'd miss New Year's Eve.

Today's was a good 5′ across, black and white, shaped like a dustbin lid and Mrs. S. was heard to whimper "It's awfully heavy, David—can't I change now?"

WOMEN TODAY

French haute couture parades at Chantilly

By Phyllis Feldkamp
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Going racing in France is as delightful a pastime today as in the times when Manet, Degas, and Dufy captured the verdant scenes at Longchamp, Auteuil, and Chantilly.

Along with horse-watching of some of the world's sleekest, most coddled thoroughbreds, looking at good fashion is a long-established custom at the track here.

The Sundays of June, are by tradition days when the ladies are a particular treat to the eye.

In the owners' enclosures at Longchamp and Auteuil and in Chantilly's conventual "Tribune des Dames"—reserved solely for lady proprietors and the wives and daughters of the Jockey Club of Paris (with its two dozen ducs surely the world's most exclusive and aristocratic club)—more hats are to be seen than at a month of weddings.

During the Belle Epoque the great beauties of the Proustian haut monde sat, wearing their Worth dresses, in the very same ladies tribune, sheltered from all disagreeable contacts. They were well practiced at looking straight through the flashy, jewel-laden grandes cocottes who strolled in between races.

Later in the century the best couturiers sent their mannequins to parade around in new model clothes, near the paddock. Today, although dressing is much less theatrical at the races, it is still a good index of which designers enjoy the most currency with French style-setters.

Fashion-spotting shows Yves Saint Laurent as a June favorite. His white surah reefer, gilt buttoned across the front and at the cuffs, is worn notably by the Baroness Guy de Rothschild, a racing regular whose banker husband owns one of the largest French stables. Her sister-in-law, Baroness Thierry van Zuylen de Neuveldt, is a Courreges fan and likes his individualized version of the polo coat, in his best color, white.

The Dior red suit banded in navy was admired on one of the younger women in the ladies' tribune at Chantilly. Her hat was a wide-brimmed navy felt. Bohan's pink cardigan wool suit with its matching chiffon turban and trailing scarf won compliments for the woman accompanying owner and international art dealer Daniel Wildenstein.

Dior's cartwheel of pale green straw strewn with tulips was one of the very few flowered hats. Plain wide-brimmed straws and felts covered most elegant heads.

On the whole, chic race-goers here avoid "look-at-me" fashions although one chubby South American owner bravely dons her mini-length Ungaro suit in Nattier's wavy water-color plaid wool every other Sunday. Most well-turned-out spectators remember moderation in sticking to their fashion credo and are attentive to detail.

Remarked a Stateside visitor here for the running of the prix du Jockey Club, the French Derby, at the Chantilly course on the grounds of the fabled chateau of the Prince de Condé: "This is the first place I've been in ages where everyone had the right shoes and the right bag."

By the "right" shoes, she meant low or medium heel heights, widened rounded toes of patent or calf with touches of gold or silver hardware. The status handbags are the enduring favorite Chanel, in quilted jersey or calf, and the gold-hinged and fastened Hermès bags of leather or alligator.

U.S. craftsmen to be honored

By Marilyn Hoffman

New York

Meet Manhattan

The craft movement in the United States took encouragement when Samuel C. Johnson, president of S. C. Johnson and Son, Inc., of Racine, Wis., staged a press luncheon here to announce an industry-sponsored exhibition called "Objects: USA." It will be the first time that top-ranking craftsmen of the country will have received such recognition.

The collection will consist of some 300 objects from the kilns and workbenches of some 100 American craftsmen. The craftsmen will be selected by Lee Nordness, director of the Nordness Gallery of New York, by Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb of the American Craftsmen's Council, and by Paul Smith, director of the Museum of Contemporary Crafts in New York.

Each craftsman selected will create works especially for the exhibition, and these will be purchased by the Johnson firm. Although 23 have already been chosen—and their works were shown at the Philharmonic Hall press conference here — another full year will be allowed for the final selection and assembling. The collection will be unveiled in the fall of 1969 and begin its tour of museums and colleges. It will include jewelry, silver, furniture, and fabrics; materials will include metal, fiber, ceramic, glass, wood, enameling, plastics, beads, mosaics, and leather.

The youthful new president of the Johnson wax-products firm told reporters that "business has the responsibility to provide such meaningful support and to encourage the efforts of this new breed of artist-craftsman. The artistic efforts of America's craftsmen have long been overlooked as a vital part of the nation's cultural heritage. We hope this collection will provide increased recognition for these craftsmen, and stimulate interest in their special fields of creativity."

Mr. Nordness described the venture as a "new field of cultural patronage."

Among the craftsmen already selected are Lenore Tawney of New York, for her woven forms; James Melchert of San Francisco, who makes ceramic sculpture; Dale Chihuley of Tacoma, Wash., for hand-blown glass; Wendell Castle of Rochester, N.Y., for hand-sculptured furniture; and ceramists Edwin and Mary Scheier of Durham, N. H.

The Johnson Company's interest in contemporary art began with the commissioning of their Wisconsin headquarters by architect Frank Lloyd Wright. It was extended in 1962 when Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Johnson inspired the company's selection of 102 paintings of American contemporary art which traveled to 16 countries and 24 cities in the United States and was viewed by more than a million persons. It was presented recently as a gift to the Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, who heads the American Craftsmen's Council with its 27,000 members, says she will be heading to Lima, Peru, soon for the Aug. 25-Sept. 5 international conference of craftsmen. To her delight and surprise, over 500 United States and Canadian craftsmen have signed up to fly down with her, and they will be joined by over 200 others from Europe and other parts of the world.

Theme of the conference will be "Cultural and Economic Functions of the Craftsman in the Changing World," and will include an exchange of ideas between traditional folk-art craftsmen and the more sophisticated artist-craftsmen who practice particularly in the United States and Europe and whose work belongs rightfully in the fine-arts field. Peru was selected by the world crafts council as its meeting place because of the flourishing state of its native crafts.

Meanwhile, for New Yorkers and their visitors, a summer exhibition called "Objects are . . . " is ensconced through Sept. 8 at the Museum of Contemporary Crafts, 29 West 53 Street, and it indicates fascinating new trends in the use of craft media. The 80 objects mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the American Craftsmen's Council, and show the variety and complexity of objects being produced by innovators in our society today.

Rodolphe shows his latest fashion designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The first fashion show in Toronto's recently restored St. Lawrence Hall was by couture designer Rodolphe. At $3.50 a ticket it was more expensive than the hall's biggest draw. This was famous Jenny Lind who sang in the handsome chandeliered assembly hall in 1851. The restoration was Toronto's project for Canada's Centennial (1967) Year.

In his "Printemps '68" showing, Vienna-born and Paris-trained Rodolphe included blazer outfits for yachting at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, metallic bikinis for resort wear, wool shirts and pants for motor rally fans, as well as patio, travel, and formal clothes. **M. N.**

Women get Top Hat awards

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Five individuals in addition to a United States Government agency, a branch of a state government agency, a medical college, a food company, and a women's organization have been selected to receive the 1968 Top Hat Awards of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club, Inc.

The Top Hat Awards, presented annually to individuals and organizations who have made a significant contribution toward advancing the status of employed women, will be presented at a special ceremony during the federation's national convention in Minneapolis on July 23.

Federation president Mabel R. McClanahan of Appleton, Wis., announced the following as 1968 Top Hat Award recipients: John W. Gardner, chairman, The Urban Coalition, Washington; Dr. Dorothy Gregg, United States Steel Corporation, New York; New York Medical College, New York; New York State Commerce Department Woman's Program, New York City and Albany, N.Y.; Peace Corps, Washington.

Also, Dr. William J. Peeples, Maryland commissioner of Health, Baltimore; Amelia E. Reichert, New York Life Insurance Company, New York; Stouffer Foods Corporation, Cleveland; Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann, Lincoln, Neb.; Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston.

In announcing the awards, Mrs. McClanahan commented on the excellence of nominations received and the variety of fields represented by nominees. "Each year," she said, "we continue to be impressed by the growing ranks of individuals, corporations, and organizations throughout the United States who look to women as an important source of executive and managerial talent and help them on their way in the pursuit of top jobs and equal employment opportunities."

How to keep house

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New How to Keep House, by Mary Davis Gillies. New York: Harper & Row. $6.95.

A textbook of useful "how-tos" for the new homemaker and latest data on electrical equipment, frozen foods, etc., for the more experienced housewife. Proceeding on the theory that "the better you run the house, the more you will enjoy it, and the faster you work the more time you have for avocations," Mary Davis Gillies supplies such information as: how to clean rooms, how to plan a kitchen, how to wash clothes, how to entertain.

Having shown the homemaker how to run an efficient house, the author, former decorating and building editor of McCall's, concludes the book with important views on making a happy home. **A. A. H.**

coming features

Leaping Into Tomorrow
Time travel — TV writer's dream or real possibility? Peter J. Henniker-Heaton explores the believability of breaking the time barrier. On the Home Forum Page.
TUESDAY, JULY 9

Report From Hokkaido
Only a few miles from Soviet territory, Japan's big northern island beckons with its open spaces as it grows more vital to the Nipponese economy. Charlotte Saikowski reports from the scene.
FRIDAY, JULY 5

No Rain, Please
Rainmakers are being threatened with legal action when their efforts bring rain (or snow or hail) in the wrong place. Natural science editor Robert C. Cowen examines this unique "people problem."
FRIDAY, JULY 12

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Allen cut from superstar mold

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

SPORTS

Ballplayers with unusual natural talent who have little regard for training rules and seem emotionally incapable of accepting managerial discipline are one of the tragedies of big-league baseball.

Down through the years there have been quite a parade of them, from the early days of this century, right up to the present time. And the pity of it is, if they had tended strictly to business they could have been far greater and made a lot more money.

But the truth of the matter is this: in spite of exceptional physical talents, some athletes have trouble handling demanding pressures that envelop every headline maker in any major professional sport.

Vanishing piloting breed

Today's big-league ballplayer is far more sensitive to the rigors of discipline than was his predecessor and perhaps they will be saying the same thing about the player of the 2000's. The present-day big leaguer is more independent. He has a voice in the conditions around him, thanks to player representatives and the growing strength of employee bargaining power.

The iron-fisted manager is a vanishing breed, because today's big-league player balks at too rigid handling and, in some cases, refuses to take such management at all. The whole concept of piloting has changed. It has become more of a gentleman's game. You drive today's player by coaxing him. You instill desire by talking to him. You often get the most out of an athlete by being personally interested in his home life.

Upstairs management too often backs the player in his personal struggle with the field leader. Having given the athlete a five or six-figure bonus to put on a uniform, the front office is sensitive to his demands. Unless the boy is pampered a bit, he might take off his uniform and go home—for good.

Such an attitude in management has given courage to the temperamental star and made him harder to handle than ever. He seldom realizes his future is being jeopardized by his own stubbornness. Here lies the tragedy.

'No player gives more'

One of the most talented players in the National League is Philadelphia's Richie Allen, but there is a constant turmoil around him. He is one of the reasons why Gene Mauch lost his job. And, incidentally, every time another Allen chapter hits the headlines, the Phillies get calls from other major-league organizations. They would all be willing to take on Allen, because one club always thinks it can handle the other team's problems.

In Allen's case, who could blame them? Here is a special piece of baseball mahogany. Here is the almost perfect physical model. With just a little more shaping, this young man could—as Gene Mauch always said—rewrite the record book. Mauch also said: "Once the game begins, no player gives more."

Yes, Mauch is one of Allen's biggest boosters. Yet, the two could not get along. However, there are those who claim that no manager will ever completely satisfy the unpredictable third baseman-outfielder.

But how could the Phillies trade him? What club would be willing to part with the first-line talent needed to balance such a deal? In cold cash, Richie is worth somewhere between a quarter and a half million dollars.

Squad must pull together

Even the better ballplayers — better emotionally — are delicate, sensitive athletes. And although they may not be personally involved, a hard-to-handle teammate must somehow have a telling effect on their contributions — in the team's production. What management must decide is how much can it take and still get a plus from his talents?

Big-league baseball is a team game. No individual ever won a pennant all by himself. Victory over a full season is a squad effort, with everybody pulling together.

They used to say and write in Boston that Ted Williams wrecked Red Sox chances of victory because he was such a standout individual. But Ted's critics were wrong. No matter how often or how loudly big No. 9 feuded with the press and public, he was always the pal of the other men in his clubhouse.

But when a player kicks up such a fuss within ranks that other players shy away from him, the overall team effectiveness has to be touched to some degree. Allen, they tell me, is a loner right down the line —in the clubhouse, on the field, and away from the ball park.

Those who admire Richie's powerful stroke at bat and his willingness to run through a brick wall after a ball, can only hope that somewhere along the line he meets somebody who can give him the guidance he apparently needs. Then the National League will have another superstar, the type of performer who can fill out-of-town parks, as well as his own. Philadelphia patiently waits for the golden moment to arrive.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Classic form

Jay Silvester, the American record-holder, is caught in a classic pose as he unwinds during discus competition at the National AAU Track and Field Championships in Sacramento, Calif. Silvester won the event with a toss of 203 feet, 9 inches.

A freestyle swimming phenom

By Don Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramento, Calif.

At age 15, Sacramento mermaid Debbie Meyer already has been hailed as the greatest female freestyle swimmer in history.

Debbie, a 5 ft. 7 in., 118-pound sophomore at Rio Americano High School, is making a mockery of American and global records under the tutelage of United States Olympic swim coach Sherm Chavoor at the Arden Hills Swim Club. As Chavoor puts it, "Chris Von Saltza, Donna de Varona, or Patty Caretto couldn't compare to Debbie at her age. Nobody can!"

The teen-age phenom is so far ahead of her competition — regardless of when or where she swims — Chavoor predicts Debbie will obliterate four world records in the Olympic trials next August in Los Angeles. "She's geared for it," he explains. "Debbie will break some of her own records, plus the 2:09 for 200 meters which is held by Pam Kruse.

"Debbie is ready for 2:04 for the 200. Then about a minute flat or thereabouts for the 100 meters. [Australia's Dawn Fraser won the 1964 Olympic gold medal with a record 59.5.]

"For the 400 I think Debbie will swim 4:22. [American Ginny Duenkel took the last Olympic title with 4:43.3.] And she's ready for approximately 8:57 for the 800 meters."

Asked about her chances at Mexico City at the October Olympiad, Chavoor said, 'Debbie easily could win three or four gold medals. That's in the 200, 400, and 800, plus the 400 freestyle relay."

Altitude 'mostly mental'

Chavoor has guided Debbie to such feats as 17:05.9 for 1,650 yards; 17:50.2, 1500 meters; 4:59.1, 500 yards; 9:22.7, 800 meters; 4:29, 400 meters; 2:10.5, 200 meters, and 9:44.1, 880 yards.

"She simply kills off the other girls," he points out. "That time for the 1,650 is like a pole-vaulter going 20 feet. She's the darling of the swim world. What she is doing to the record book is unbelievable!"

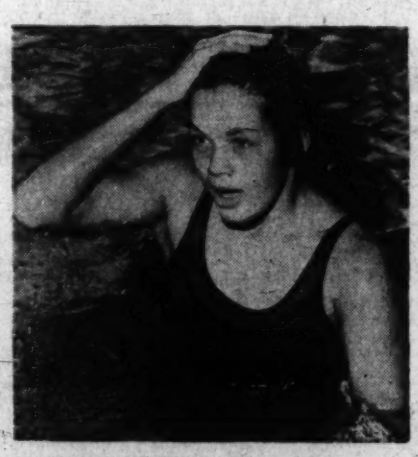
"I want to go to Mexico City again [she dominated the last Pre-Olympic Meet there and broke a world's record]," Debbie said. 'I'd l'ike to prove that the altitude business isn't as tough as some people say.

"I want to show it can be done at any altitude. I think it's mostly in your mind. You have to think positively," she said.

Chavoor knows the altitude "definitely will cause the times to be slower." "But," he adds, "the good swimmers will win. The onlyexceptions could be in the men's distance events."

Twoitems which will follow Debbie through her international exploits next fall will be her favorite sandwiches and songs. As Mrs. Meyer explains, "Since Debbie was six years old she's loved peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. She still has them every day for lunch and a snack in the afternoon."

About the songs, Debbie says, "When I'm swimming long distance I try to break up the monotony by singing to myself; nothing in particular, just any popular song that comes into my mind at the time."



Debbie Meyer

". . . could win four gold medals"

'A fantastic kick'

Debbie, whose home is stocked with medals, ribbons, trophies, plaques and certificates, must be considered a cinch to represent America in the longer distances, but some trouble might arise in the shorter sprints. "In the 100 and 200," said Chavoor, "the races are won at the start and on the turns."

In Debbie's favor, however, is the fact she has two of the nation's best freestylers on her Arden Hills team. Her daily workouts are among the likes of Vicki King, a 14-year-old who has swum the 1,650 in 17:55, and Sue Pedersen, also 14, who has the American record of 4:37 for the 400-yard individual medley, as well as 18:07.5 for the 1,500 and 5:01.6 for the 500, plus a string of national age group marks unequaled in American swimming annals.

"Sue's the only girl close to Debbie in the distance swims," said Chavoor, "but we're grooming her for a shot at the individual medley in Mexico City. You have to spread around the wealth a little, you know."

Sequence of 'ups'

There has been some talk that Debbie has been employing a cross-legged kick. "This is not true," said Chavoor. "We've taken movies that show when Debbie goes slower than usual or is just warming up, she has a slight natural overlap.

"Once she gets going, though, her feet straighten out. Debbie has a fantastic kick. Actually she tends to kick even harder than we want her to, but the kick generally is more important in the breaststroke than the freestyle. The kick maintains a swimmer's balance and position in the water."

Chavoor labels Debbie's stroke "nearly perfect." He adds, "She's strong; the best woman swimmer in the world. I'd pick Don Schollander as the greatest among the men."

Chavoor, the founder of Arden Hills in 1955, is a stickler for distance work. His swimmers will travel from five to six miles daily six times per week. They swim approximately three hours during the school year and take part in two two-hour practices throughout the summer.

He is careful concernjng the description of his practice routines. "Let's just say we emphasize overdistance work. We like our kids to have some athletic ability, plenty of desire, and the spunk to participate in a lot of pressure meets.

"We have our little special things we do, too. But why should I tell everybody in the world how to break records? We'll just try to show them the way in Mexico City."

Zandvoort is not the end of the road. But a good place there could mean a good place when the series concludes with the Mexicap GP in October.

Attendance apathy hits Toros

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A winning soccer team normally expects to pull in the crowds. So far there are no signs of increasing attendance in San Diego, however.

The San Diego Toros are the most successful team in the North American Soccer League at the halfway point of the season. They lead the Pacific Division of the league's Western Conference by a handsome margin. They have won more games than any other team. And in Cirilo (Pepe) Fernandez they have the NASL's leading scorer.

Yet San Diegans continue to shun the 33,000-capacity Balboa Stadium. After eight home games the Toros were averaging a meager 2,566.

"There's no doubt there's been a disappointing response to our play," agreed Hugh Pratt, one of the few amateurs playing regularly with an NASL team, "and it's difficult to pinpoint the reason.

Long-term policy

"We've been going to schools and giving soccer clinics," he continued. "And we've also had parties of kids at our games, and they've all said they want to come again. Now we're getting into the community centers.

"Unfortunately though, the people we're currently aiming at may take a long time to become paying spectators. And if the attendance situation doesn't improve soon, the picture may be black."

Pratt, a fullback, was attracted to the United States by George Curtis, co-coach of the Toros with Angel Papadropolus. Curtis had coached Cambridge University in 1965, the year Pratt won his Blue against rival Oxford. And later the two were together at Stevenage Town in the English Southern League, a semi-pro circuit.

Pratt has taken a sabbatical leave from his London schoolteaching post. He's hoping that his playing experience in the NASL will help him gain selection to the England amateur international team when he returns home. But he's also helping the Toros this season in the public-relations and promotion field.

Surfeit of sports?

"Although San Diego is a city it still is like a little town in many ways," Pratt explained. "You could easily go around it without ever knowing there's a soccer team here. And, being a naval port, there are a lot of transients here who don't stay long enough to develop loyalty to a team.

"When you go to Atlanta you somehow get the feeling that soccer's a major sport there, even though there may not be too many people at the games," he added. "Perhaps we've got a surfeit of sports in San Diego or maybe there's just a general apathy. But at least people now know we are winning."

Last season, playing as the Los Angeles franchise in the National Professional Soccer League (which merged with the United Soccer Association to form the NASL), the Toros had a thoroughly undistinguished record. And as the league was an outlaw affair there were a number of players signed illegally from their original clubs.

'Tremendous percentage'

Ironically Fernandez was one of these. But as he scored only four goals in 15 games Emelec of Ecuador didn't bother to pursue the matter very vigorously. Now Fernandez has emerged as one of the hottest scoring stars of the sanctioned NASL, however, his former club is demanding a belated $40,000 transfer fee.

"The main difference is that Fernandez has got a generally better team around him," Pratt pointed out. "He scored a few goals early on and now the confidence is oozing out of him. He's also pretty brave, quite skillful, and very quick.

Pepe's a great snapper-up of half chances rather than a guy with a cannonball shot. He's twice scored hat-tricks against Vancouver. And in the second game he only had four scoring chances and took three of them. That's a tremendous percentage," he enthused.

Back in England, Pratt is a qualified referee. And he's much less than enthusiastic about refereeing standards in the NASL.

"I talked to a couple of referees here and they're like little tin gods," he complained. "In England you can be like this also. But only when you've properly established your reputation as a really good official."

Red publishers shun Soviet writer

By Takashi Oka

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn appears to have lost his long battle to have his recent novels published in his own land.

A slashing attack on the controversial Soviet author in the Literary Gazette (Literaturnaya Gazeta) Wednesday would seem to slam the door on whatever lingering hopes he might have had to get such works as "The Cancer Ward" and "In the First Circle" into the hands of the Soviet reading public.

The Literary Gazette, a weekly journal, is the organ of the Soviet Union of Writers. Its attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn reflects the ideological tightening up that has been taking place in literature and the arts since the April plenum of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

"The Cancer Ward" is soon to be published in the West, and "In the First Circle" and "The Feast of Victors," an earlier play mentioned in the Literary Gazette article, also are being prepared for Western publication.

The Literary Gazette coupled its attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn with a brief letter from the author, disclaiming all responsibility for the Western edition of "The Cancer Ward," and threatening to sue the publishers if the text was distorted or if the work was dramatized or cinematized.

Harsh criticism heard

The letter, dated April 21, has been published in the West, where some quarters took it as an indication that Mr. Solzhenitsyn did not want his novel published. This is scarcely the interpretation placed on it by the Literary Gazette, however. Its unsigned editorial article bitterly criticizes the author as insincere and hypocritical.

"It has become quite clear," the journal observed," that A. Solzhenitsyn is quite satisfied with the role given him by our ideological enemies, and that he is ready to express protests only similar to the one published today."

The Literary Gazette article is not an attack on Mr. Solzhenitsyn's works as such, although it strongly criticizes the play, "The Feast of Victors," and says of "The Cancer Ward" that "from the viewpoint of ideas, it needs substantial reworking."

Rather, it is a polemic against Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself for allowing himself to be used as a tool of Western propaganda. His repeated letters to the writers union demanding that it protect him from slander and that "The Cancer Ward" be published, his refusal at face-to-face confrontations with the board of the Union of Writers to disavow these letters or to dissociate himself from the "the ignoble noises, the hero of which he has become" are apparently what have finally brought on him this sweeping condemnation.

Sudden fame recalled

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a quiet physics teacher in a secondary school in Ryazan, 110 miles southeast of Moscow, rocketed to fame, in the Soviet Union and abroad in the early 1960's. Then the literary monthly "Novy Mir" published his short novel on concentration camp life during the Stalinist period, "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich." Publication was said to have been authorized by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev himself.

The furore aroused by its spare and gritty disclosure of the life of the inmates has somewhat obscured the literary qualities of the work, which have been both extravagantly praised and extravagantly condemned.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a captain in the Soviet Army decorated for wartime bravery, was himself a prisoner on charges of anti-Stalinism for 11 years until rehabilitated in 1957.

Unlike some other authors of controversial works, such as Valentin Katayev or Galina Serebrykova, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has never made a public statement denouncing the exploitation of his name and works in the West. Unlike well-known younger poets such as Andrei Voznesensky or Yevgeny Yevtushenko, he has never balanced works which have been regarded as critical of aspects of Soviet Society with other works attacking Western misdeeds.

Works identified

"The Cancer Ward" is said to be a commentary on Soviet society as viewed by inmates of a hospital where the author himself spent some time.

"In the First Circle" is said to record the activities and thoughts of a group of highly trained intellectuals and technicians who are prisoners in a special camp dealing with electronics.

The "Feast of Victors," which Mr. Solzhenitsyn says he composed from memory while in concentration camp, is described as a play about the days of the war. Literary Gazette accuses the author of depicting the Soviet Army, "which liberated the world from the fascist plague," as a "group of blockheads, rapists, marauders, vandals, living only for the interests of their own skins."

The editorial does not specify what sanctions may be in store for Mr. Solzhenitsyn should he not recant.

"The writer A. Solzhenitsyn could have given his literary life entirely to his fatherland, and not to its ill-wishers. He could have but he did not want to. Such is the bitter truth," the editorial concludes. "Whether A. Solzhenitsyn wants to find a way out of this blind alley, depends first of all upon himself."

Sports briefs

Basketball

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh Pipers, champions of the American Basketball Association, announced that they are moving to Minneapolis-St. Paul next season.

Moscow

The Soviet Union beat the United States Olympic team 91-80 to win the championship of an international tournament.

Fencing

Miami, Fla.

The Salle Csiszar fencing team of Philadelphia won the team finals at the United States National Fencing Tournament.

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Britain cuts research expense

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Britain has cut a major expense by pulling out of the European scheme to build one of the world's largest particle accelerators.

In so doing, it has both dampened hopes of its physicists to remain on the frontier of subnuclear research and weakened the spirit of European cooperation.

Yet it also has shown that the ruling circles of British science can be tough-minded when faced with the need to get the most for research out of an austere national budget.

The machine in question would be built over the next nine years by CERN, the 13-nation European Center for Nuclear Research at Geneva. Cost estimates run to more than $400 million to build the machine, plus around $70 million a year to run it from about 1978 onward.

Assessments proportioned

Shares in CERN's expenses are assessed in proportion to national incomes. On this basis, Britain last year paid about 22 percent of CERN's $58 million annual budget. Joining in the new accelerator project would be an expensive step upward.

To put it another way, Marvyn G. N. Hine, director of the Applied Physics Department at CERN has estimated that, to share in the project and keep up particle research at home, Britain would have to raise spending in this field eight percent a year.

It would have to boost its annual particle physics budget from around £16 million ($38 million) to some £50 million by 1981.

Britain does plan on spending more for such research. But that kind of an increase is more than the government thinks the country can stand given the current economic crisis.

Withdrawal announced

Thus, on June 21, CERN announced that at the council meeting June 19 and 20 Britain had said it wouldn't join the accelerator project.

The CERN statement went on to say that, privately, British delegates to the council meeting urged that the project not be abandoned.

It added that, again privately, these scientists said British physicists feel the CERN project should "be given top priority even to the point of closing down a national accelerator before the end of its useful life. British nuclear physicists were prepared to make real sacrifices and would continue to urge their government to participate at a later stage."

The physicists feel anguish because they know the accelerator is a key to their research future.

Soviet machine most powerful

The most powerful machine now operating, located at Serpukhov in the Soviet Union, speeds protons to 70 b.e.v. (billion electron volts). This will be outclassed by a 200 b.e.v. machine to be built at Weston, Illinois. The proposed CERN accelerator would go to 300 b.e.v.

Until now, the biggest accelerators in the West have been the 30 b.e.v. machine at Brookhaven on Long Island, N.Y. and CERN's 28 b.e.v. accelerator at Geneva. Both European and American physicists have thus been in the front line of this research.

The higher the energy to which an accelerator speeds particles, the more physicists can use these particles to study the basic structure of matter. So far, every time physicists have begun using a higher energy accelerator, they have seen a host of new phenomena. This is why they feel they have to keep moving to higher energies to push back the frontiers of their field.

Discussing this recently at Britain's Daresbury Nuclear Physics Laboratory, director Dr. A. W. Merrison said that Europe would inevitably drop out of that front line if it doesn't build the 300 b.e.v. machine. Even if CERN does go ahead with the project, British physicists now must face this prospect.

Two units in Britain

Britain does have a 4 b.e.v. electron accelerator at Daresbury and a 7 b.e.v. proton accelerator at its Rutherford Laboratory.

British physicists will also be able to go on working with the 28 b.e.v. CERN machine at Geneva. By 1971, this machine will be more versatile. A pair of storage rings are being built. In these, beams of particles from the accelerator can be stored and made to collide with each other. Far higher energies will be involved in these head-on collisions than the 28 b.e.v. of the accelerator.

Britain's physicists will not then be relegated to doing second-rate physics by not sharing in the 300 b.e.v. project. But neither will they share in the many pioneering experiments that kind of machine will make possible. This is a gloomy prospect.

On the other hand, British physicists are economic realists. As some of them pointed out during a visit to the Rutherford Laboratory last year, particle physics has had a lion's share of Britain's research funds.

High expense noted

The Daresbury and Rutherford set-ups are expensive. The Science Research Council, which funds them, and the Council for Scientific Policy which helps set research priorities, have long felt this imbalance should be corrected.

A year ago and earlier, these bodies were planning to reduce the annual rise in spending on particle physics in favor of some other fields. The policy council had cautiously approved the 300 b.e.v. project.

So far only three countries — Austria, Belgium, and France — have agreed to support it. With France's present economic trouble, its continued support is in doubt.

By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Students relax on Thames

Two young British students relax at the edge of the Thames River, with London's famed Tower Bridge in the background.

Warning to students

Ongania vows maintenance of order in Argentina

By Norman Ingrey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

No one had to guess whom Lt. Gen. Juan Ongania had in mind when he said: "Order will be maintained at all costs."

The Argentine President was aiming his warning at the country's 260,000 senior student population in this 50th year of university reform.

In maintaining order the cost may prove politically and socially high. At best students and their supporters will merely "bottle up" their feelings until the next explosion.

It was in June, 1918, in the old, hillside university city of Cordoba, that student revolt produced a national reform movement. This brought big changes, including student voice and vote, in university management. It was the period, too, when Hipolito Irigoyen was voted first Radical president of Argentina.

Most of the reforms were canceled by the new statute introduced by the Army-backed "government of the revolution" of June, 1966. That was the year when the police fought and ousted the students from Buenos Aires university buildings.

Widespread disorder

Even before the spectacular events in Paris and on the campuses in Europe and throughout the Americas, the Argentine authoritarian rulers had been preparing for student squalls this midyear.

These materialized with a vengeance. In Buenos Aires metropolis, La Plata, the capital of Buenos Aires province, Cordoba in the near western hills, Mendoza in the far western Andes, and in all the northern universities the battles have raged.

The police invariably won. Tear gas and truncheons were too much for the students. They also were let down—so their leaders thought—by the labor unions, and by public opinion where it was sympathetic.

The strength of the Ongania governing position on education is that many Argentines feel that reorganization of university life was overdue. The original 1918 reforms, in their opinion, had been carried to extremes, with students frequently staying on indefinitely as agents of political parties and organizers of trouble.

Most of these same Argentines, however, have regretted the excesses of the police—where these were proven. None could dispute the story told in La Prensa's front page picture on June 15 of the physical means employed by a police sergeant. Other papers printed the photograph also.

Police heads arrested

Nor could there be any denying police contempt for judges' orders to permit public meetings celebrating the 50th anniversary of university reform, in which students and professors were to participate. Local bar associations joined in protest against police defiance.

In Rosario (800,000 population), Santa Fe Province, Judge Juan Carlos Gardella ordered the arrest of Police Chief Horacio Verdaguer, a gendarmerie commandant, and Insector Alfredo Bagli. The charge was "open contempt" of justice, to which was added his scathing indictment that the police "were so badly led they were like a band of delinquents."

Police indifference to judicial orders also were reported from La Plata. In that provincial capital, where students temporarily occupied the university, Judge Roberto Omar Ozafrain ordered the arrest of Inspector Rafael Aceto.

There were hundreds of student arrests and as many casualties, mostly minor, on both sides in the clashes throughout the university cities. On official suggestion most agencies and broadcasting stations played down their riot reporting. Official statements invariably referred to small groups of extremists and "isolated incidents." Interior Minister Guillermo Borda blamed political leaders for encouraging the students.

Cordoba, the anniversary city, was comparatively quiet. It saw the biggest display of police patrols. These kept students from the streets, though tension ran high.

Further and perhaps bigger explosions are possible in the weeks ahead. The 50th anniversary of the reforms which the Onganía regime canceled is due to be celebrated over the remainder of the year. How, in face of government edicts and defense plans, it is impossible to say.

Cost of poor drive

By the Associated Press

Washington

The federal government's expenses in helping set up, police, and finally demolish "Resurrection City" are expected to approach a quarter of a million dollars.

Major items in an estimate released by the Interior Department were about $145,000 in police costs, much of it in overtime and holiday pay, and $36,000 to restore the turf ruined by the shantytown of the Poor People's Campaign.

The figures totaled more than $231,000, including $14,600 for extra police and clean-up connected with "Solidarity Day," the demonstration June 19 that brought an estimated 50,000 persons to the Lincoln Memorial to show support for the campaign.

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Johnson needled on spending cuts

BUSINESS

By Philip W. McKinsey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R) of Missouri is a man with ideas about the economy which, though sometimes off-beat, are more often orthodox.

So it is worth noting that he went to the floor of the House last week and suggested that President Johnson be impeached.

The congressman's reason is that he suspects the administration will not observe the ceiling on federal spending which Congress imposed in the tax increase-spending cut package.

Mr. Curtis, to be sure, is running for the seat now held by Sen. Edward V. Long (D) of Missouri. So he perhaps can be pardoned for trying to stir the political pot and attract some attention to himself. But his suggestion illustrates an important point: Many congressional leaders felt that by imposing on the administration a ceiling on spending in fiscal 1969 and appropriations for future years, Congress would regain a larger margin of control over fiscal policy.

But they are coming to wonder now if Congress will. It is one thing to legislate these ceilings, quite another to see that the administration adheres to them.

"What are we going to do if the President doesn't stick to these figures, throw him in jail?" asks one congressman.

Even now there is no question but that the budgetary squeeze is on in Washington. There is hardly an agency where you do not hear complaints about both money and manpower. President Johnson, what's more, has committeed himself to accepting the package as it was passed by Congress. As yet there is no reason to believe that the administration will fail to make every effort to stay within the congressional boundaries.

As one administration official points out, however, "there are a lot of myths and semi-myths about budget cutting." And this is what has Mr. Curtis aroused. During the legislative battle over taxes and spending, Mr. Curtis insisted that the administration come to Congress and specify where the spending reductions would be made.

But administration officials refused to do so. It's the job of Congress to appropriate funds, they said, and until appropriation levels are set by Congress it is impossible to see where spending can be cut.

Complexity noted

Action still stands at an impasse. A White House official has indicated that the administration will not begin making cuts until Congress has acted on all 13 of the regular appropriations bills.

Meanwhile, fiscal 1969 has started, and as the law reads the spending cuts should be made evenly throughout the fiscal year. "The President isn't about to abide by the intent of Congress and now he is almost stating it," Mr. Curtis said.

The standoff illustrates, too, that the fiscal package cleared by Congress is a much more complex piece of legislation than anyone dreamed it would be a few months back.

For example, a little-noticed proviso that puts a ceiling on federal civilian employment is causing concern throughout government, especially in those agencies with large payrolls.

The Post Office Department, for instance, had originally requested 18,000 new employees for fiscal '69. As things look now, those new positions will be refused. Moreover, the Post Office stands to lose as many as 50,000 existing jobs in coming months.

Exemption debated

Another point of controversy is an amendment to the bill which aimed to end the tax-free status of industrial development bonds sold by state and local governments. The original idea, which has fairly wide support, was to preserve the tax-free bond market for traditional government purposes, such as sewers or schools, but this market was to be closed to companies that built plants with funds raised tax free by local governments.

There are vociferous complaints coming in now about the way that amendment is framed. Officials in New York and Massachusetts complain that the law interferes with what they say are legitimate projects, such as New York's new program for job training. The Southern Governors' Conference also has asked that the matter be reexamined by Congress.

Virtually the only thing that is absolutely indisputable about the package, indeed, is that taxes are going up. The Treasury expects that about $1.1 billion additional revenues from higher corporate taxes will come in during the final three quarters of calendar 1968, including the quarter just ended. And when new withholding rates on individuals go into effect, about $450 million a month in new revenues will roll in from this source.

Impact spotlighted

The increase is due to expire June 30, 1969, and will bring in a total of $15.2 billion to the Treasury. Around $12.6 billion of the total will be from higher income taxes and from the speed-up of corporate payments, $2.6 billion from the extension of higher excise taxes on automobiles and telephones.

One immediate impact is that the Treasury will have to go to the money markets in coming months for just this much less. There is fairly widespread feeling, too, that unless there is a sudden and totally unexpected shift in the course of the Vietnam war Congress will extend the higher taxes beyond their expiration date a year from now.

Speculative trading fervor cools

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Purged of some of its speculative excesses, a subdued stock market slipped gently downward last week.

Recent increases in margin requirements, three successive one-day-a-week market closings, and a host of brokerage-firm moves to reduce trading volume cooled off speculative fervor, brokers said.

Another factor was a growing realization of a less-buoyant business outlook for the second half of the year. With the new tax surcharge cutting into corporate earnings and consumer spending, many analysts expect a softer economy within a few months.

During the shortened trading week, the Dow-Jones Industrial Average, a key indicator of blue-chip price moves, spun its wheels around the 900 mark.

Many investors switch

It closed the week at 897.80, for a net loss of 3.13 points.

The broadly based Standard and Poor's 425 industrial index fell by a relatively larger amount, dropping 1.14 points to 108.31.

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Coml Cred	835,800	58⅛	52	57½	+ 2½
Sperry Rnd	680,900	53½	49⅜	49⅞	− 3⅛
INA Corp	579,900	41⅞	33½	41	+ 6⅜
Am Tel Tel	558,400	53	50⅛	50⅜	− 1¾
Natl Genl	461,900	60½	49⅛	52	− 2½
GrtAm Hold	400,200	59½	54½	56⅞	+ 2⅜
Sunray DX	398,600	48	42⅝	43	+ 3½
Glen Ald	372,500	16¾	15	15⅞	− ⅝
Hooker Ch	371,000	70	61⅝	61⅝	− 4⅝
Bunk Ramo	362,500	19¼	17¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
Control Dat	349,600	164¼	145½	148¼	−15⅜
Int Paper	344,200	34⅝	32⅞	33⅝	+ ⅛
Un Carbide	343,100	42½	41½	47⅞	− ⅜
Occiden Pet	329,900	54	50⅛	51⅛	− 2¾
Am Smelt	327,000	90⅝	80	90	+10
Moorse McC	315,500	28½	27¼	28½	+ ¾
RCA	308,800	47⅛	45½	46⅞	Unch
Chad Goth	305,800	14⅛	12⅝	13½	+ 1⅛
Tex Gif Sul	298,200	47¾	42	42¾	+ 4⅛
Std Oil NJ	295,900	68⅜	67	68	+ ⅞

Traders on the Big Board saw 942 issues decline, while only 618 advanced.

Analysts said many professional investors were unloading over-valued stocks and switching into less venturesome issues. The preference for a larger variety of defensive issues, including steels and utilities, buoyed the blue-chip segment of the market.

Brokers generally welcome the trading slowdown as a chance to catch up on their back-office paperwork. Though snafus in the security-transfer process are still severe, there is a greater degree of optimism that the logjam will soon be broken.

Volume in over-the-counter stocks, the primary source of the industry's "fails" problem (nondeliveries of securities), has eased considerably in the last two weeks.

'Negatives eliminated'

Nevertheless, the governing boards of the major exchanges agreed to extend the string of Wednesday closings through July. This week the market will be shut down Friday, rather than Wednesday, as well as July 4.

Forecasters anticipate some restraint in the market's behavior in the next few months, as the disinflationary effects of the tax hike are felt.

"The positive side of the tax increase was its elimination of potential negatives, primarily soaring interest rates, and deteriorating confidence in the dollar," says Shearson, Hammill & Co. But quite apart from these effects, the broker adds, the "economy will not have the benefit of the heavy inventory accumulation that provided an impetus to the first half."

A majority of analysts look for second-quarter corporate earnings, soon to be released, to show little change from the first quarter, after allowing for the retroactive surtax bite.

Flat earnings, however, don't necessarily mean a cave-in in stock prices.

"Historically," says John W. Schulz of Wolfe & Co., "price-earnings multiples have tended to rise when the trend of earnings is flat or down and to fall when the trend of earnings is up."

Thus, Mr. Schulz is optimistic over the market's ability to bounce back from a minor correction, even if the earnings picture is gloomier.

Among institutional investors, the level of funds held in reserve for common-stock investment remains high. Despite substantial buying in May, mutual funds' holdings of cash were still 7¼ percent of total assets at the end of the month. This compares with ratios of 8.5 percent and 9.2 percent in April and March, respectively.

Market indicators

Week ended June 28
By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Inds	901.83	897.80	897.80	− 3.13
20 Rails	264.79	261.77	261.77	− 2.38
15 Utils	134.27	132.60	132.60	− 0.84
65 Stks	329.30	326.66	326.66	− 1.90

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Inds	109.09	108.31	108.31	− 1.14
20 Rails	52.11	51.25	51.25	− .56
55 Utils	68.40	67.38	67.38	− .93
500 Stks	100.39	99.58	99.58	− 1.08

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Yr ago
Advances	618	673	606
Declines	942	886	844
Unchanged	106	115	133
Total issues	1666	1679	1583
New yearly highs	200	208	208
New yearly lows	35	27	106

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	52,948,390
Previous week's sales	55,972,900
Year-ago sales	44,940,110

Profit taking accelerated

Many performance funds have accelerated their profit taking in high fliers of late. The computer, office equipment, optics, and electronics groups felt fund-selling pressure last week, analysts said.

Utilities eased off, after their recent sharp rise.

Interest centered around special situations, primarily companies involved in the merger game. Commercial Credit, a finance company being wooed by Control Data, rose 2½ points to 57½. Control Data, on the other hand, plunged 15⅜ points to 148¼.

Some analysts think the high-multiple computer stock, a long-time trader's favorite, may dilute its growth rate by swallowing a much larger partner.

Meat packers and insurance companies were also in the merger limelight. Great American, sought in a take-over bid by National General, another insurer, rose 2⅜ points to 56⅞. AMK, a meat-packing conglomerate, also figured as a rival in the Great American merger talks. It jumped 5½ points to 92. National General lost 2½ to 52.

On the most-active list, American Telephone & Telegraph lost some of its recent momentum. The company said the 10 percent tax surcharge would wipe out its second-quarter earnings gain. It fell 1¾ points to 50⅜.

How to feed 10,000 athletes in Mexico – Olympic style!

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

To feed the 10,000 athletes at the Olympic Games in Mexico City, a Philadelphia firm will provide an estimated one million meals costing about $1.6 million.

But James F. Hutton, executive vice-president of ARA Services (Automated Retail Services of America), says it's not a large operation from ARA's standpoint. ARA maintains it is the nation's largest food-management-service firm.

ARA is putting up six prefabricated dining rooms—cafeteria style—at Olympic Village, just outside Mexico City. Training of restaurant managers has begun.

Preferences range widely

The company is busy teaching Mexican nationals cafeteria service, something spanking new to the country. The first restaurant will be ready July 15, to be used as a pilot program for the staff of 1,000 cooks, bus boys, storeroom clerks, and assorted workers for the vast operation.

Mr. Hutton said that in the summer of 1965, the organizing committee of the 19th Olympic Games had asked participating nations to furnish comments and suggestions on meals—kinds of food and dishes they wanted. Some countries requested no special preference or treatment. Others were very specific and detailed.

For example, Ulan Bator, Mongolia, asked for beef and mutton and dairy products, including as much milk as possible. The Indian delegation asked that no beef be served to its athletes. Hungary wants Hungarian veal chops and paprika chicken.

Three meals a day will be served, with the menus printed in English, French, and Spanish. The six dining halls will be designated Latin-American, Eastern European, Western European, Asian-African, English-speaking, and International.

Five seat 600 person each, and have two rooms with lines on each side and a common kitchen. The International dining room will be open 20 hours a day, while the others operate only for breakfast, lunch, and dinner, with three sittings for each meal.

Mr. Hutton says the cost to each athlete is planned at $5 a day (three meals). Some estimated quantities of food are: 125,000 pounds of poultry, 26,000 pounds of bacon, 110,000 pounds of fish, 1,293 million pounds of beef, lamb, and veal, and 90,000 dozen eggs. More than 20,000 containers of yogurt in flavors of strawberry, pineapple, orange, banana, mocha, melon, guava, and vanilla as well as natural have been ordered.

Dairy hearing set

Washington

The United States Tariff Commission has announced that a hearing on proposed dairy-import curbs will be held in Washington July 22.

Computers replacing delivery of stocks

By the Associated Press

New York

The first computerized delivery of stock between brokers took place last week as the New York Stock Exchange activated its Central Certificate Service (CCS).

When fully operational, the service is expected to eliminate up to 75 percent of the processing and handling of stock certificates by brokers, a task that accounts for much of the present-day paperwork problem in the securities industry.

Ownership of shares was transferred between accounts of brokers in four issues without the physical movement of stock certificates. The delivery involved a total of 20,000 shares from trades of June 21 in Abbott Labs, Abex Corporation, Acme Markets, and Adams Express. The stocks are being brought into the system in alphabetical order.

The NYSE said it expects that by mid-July computerized delivery will be in effect for street-held shares — or shares held in brokers' names — of about 40 issues on the big board. By yearend the NYSE expects to have incorporated all 1,200 eligible stocks.

American Stock Exchange issues are expected to come into the system early in 1969. Eventually it will include over-the-counter, or unlisted, securities, the shares most often involved in "fails" to deliver on time.

The CCS will eliminate the physical transfer of stock certificates among brokers. The certificates will remain in a central location and the transfer of ownership between brokers will take place on computer records.

A NYSE spokesman said the CCS operates much like a checking account. When a broker buys a stock, the computer credits the shares to his CCS account and removes the corresponding number of shares from the CCS account of the selling broker.

The system will not apply to shares held in the names of individuals rather than brokers.

Japanese find Arabian Gulf oil

By the Associated Press

Tokyo

Japan's Arabian Oil Company announced development of a new deposit of oil with low sulphur content in an offshore area of the Arabian Gulf between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

EBASCO INDUSTRIES INC.

Notice of 85th Consecutive Dividend

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 50¢ a share on the Common Stock, payable August 9, 1968, to shareowners of record at the close of business on July 12, 1968.

B. M. BETSCH, *Secretary*
New York, N. Y., June 27, 1968

Interest exempt, in opinion of counsel, from all present Federal Income Taxation.

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185,000	1970	3.85	355,000	1978-79	4.20
185,000	1971	3.90	175,000	1980	4.25
185,000	1972	3.95	350,000	1981-82	4.30
185,000	1973	4.00	325,000	1983-84	4.35
180,000	1974	4.05	300,000	1985-86	100
360,000	1975-76	4.10	285,000	1987-88	99½

(accrued interest to be added)

These Bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to approval of legality by counsel, whose opinion will be furnished upon delivery. The Bonds are offered only by means of the Offering Circular which may be obtained in any State in which this announcement is circulated from only such of the undersigned and other dealers as may lawfully offer these securities in such State.

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DIVIDEND No. 82

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of Forty-Two and One-Half Cents (42½¢) a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable August 15, 1968, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1968.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Secretary
June 26, 1968

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USM
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252nd Consecutive Quarterly Dividend

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 87½ cents per share on the Preferred stock and 75 cents per share on the Common stock, both payable July 20, 1968 to stockholders of record July 8, 1968.

JOHN H. METER
June 26, 1968 Treasurer

Architects prodded on values

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson has called on architects to help restore human values over commercial values.

"Too often," she said, "We have sacrificed human values to commercial values—under the bright guise of progress and in our unconcern, we have let a crisis gather which threatens health — and even life itself."

She made her remarks in a speech prepared for delivery at the 100th convention of the American Institute of Architects.

Mrs. Johnson outlined a three-point program that she called the new conservation.

"For the American architect," she said, "I think the new conservation means first, a concern for the total environment — not just the individual building, but the entire community.

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Foxy five

John Arbuary of Brighton, England, got a shock when he looked in the greenhouse at the bottom of his garden. There he found a vixen and her five fox cubs. When he approached, the apprenhensive vixen made a dash for it, and didn't come back to her cubs. Mr. Arbuary put them in a box and took them to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals, where they have made good progress on a diet of milk and honey.

Tar pits yield relics of the past

By Charles W. E. Morris
Los Angeles

Every day thousands of visitors here drive along Wilshire Boulevard's "Miracle Mile" completely unaware they are in an area with a direct link to the Ice Age, going back some 15,000 years or more.

Hancock Park at the intersection of Ogden Drive, comprising some 23 acres, houses the Los Angeles County Museum, considered the greatest repository of Ice-Age fossils in the world. This was once the habitat of such creatures as the giant sloth, saber-toothed cat, mastodon, and the imperial mammoth.

The skeletal remains now housed in the museum provide indisputable evidence that these prehistoric creatures roamed the area in great numbers thousands of years ago.

Rancho La Brea, as the area was named according to an old Mexican land grant, was first noted on a map prepared by a Lieutenant Ord in 1849 as the site of several open tar pits. Their location was several miles west of the Pueblo of Los Angeles and south of the gap in the mountains now known as Cahuenga Pass.

In the diary of his expedition of 1769-70, Gaspar de Portola recorded noting the tar seeps or springs. In 1792 another explorer, Longinos Martinez, made mention of more than 20 springs of liquid petroleum, pitch, etc., in the area known as Rancho La Brea.

Based on fossil evidence, authorities are convinced the age of the Rancho La Brea assemblage is late Pleistocene. It is possible, however, that not all the asphalt pools in the area were formed as fills during this period, but that expulsions of large quantities of gas and oil may have formed the craterlike vents, some of them many feet in diameter.

Within these tar or asphalt pools many species of prehistoric mammals and birds were trapped. Skeletal elements excavated from the various pits range all the way from small creatures such as weasels and skunks to the saber-toothed cat and the mammoth. The saber tooth approximated in size the present African lion.

Some of the mammoths whose skeletons have been unearthed measured more than 13 feet in height at the shoulders and possessed huge curved tusks.

Among the most unusual of the skeletons recovered from the pits is that of a camel which measures approximately eight feet to the top of its head. This mammal species, which disappeared completely from the North American Continent in recent geologic time, was apparently plentifully represented in the Pleistocene period.

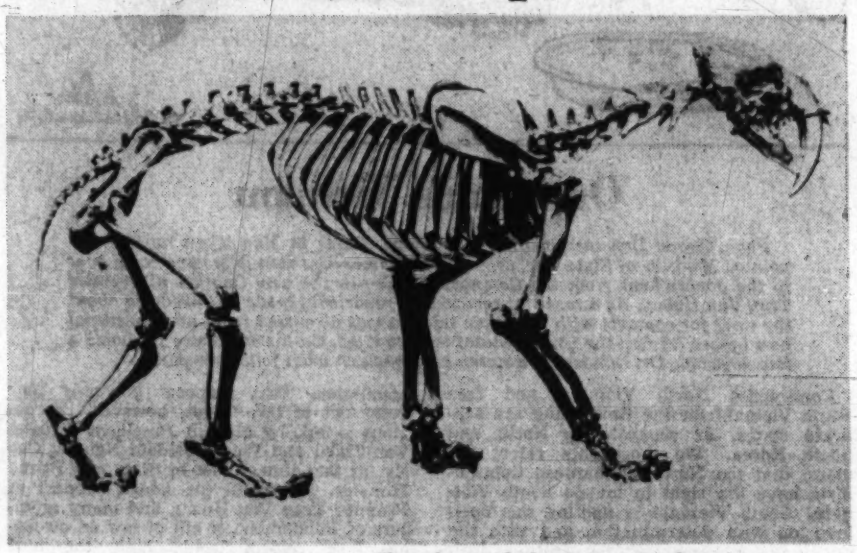
From the pits of Rancho La Brea more than 200 different kinds of animals and plants have been identified. Carbon 14 tests show that many of the fossil remains are at least 15,000 years old, some older.

Approximately 500,000 bones have been excavated from some 20 sites. Most of the bones are now in the Los Angeles County Museum. On display are 30 mounted skeletons of the larger animals, birds and amphibians.

The first scientific excavations in the area were undertaken by the University of California in 1906, but exclusive rights passed to the Los Angeles County Museum in 1913.

In 1924 Capt. G. Allan Hancock gave 23½ acres of land to Los Angeles County with the provision that the scientific area be preserved for the public benefit.

It is perhaps a paradox that within an area of fine hotels, exclusive shops and restaurants, and myriad neon signs, there should be a unique little park with tar pits and a museum housing a great collection of fossil relics linking America with its past.



Saber tooth

The saber-toothed cat was a tough customer that roamed the earth thousands of years ago. Skeletal form of one such creature is on display at Los Angeles County Museum.

Pen friends

Mr. L. B., Accra, Ghana, 24. Young man able to correspond in English, French, and German would like pen pals all over the United States. His interests are religion, languages, stamp and viewcard collecting.

Mr. K. G., Rajasthan, India. College student would like a pen pal in the United States who would exchange first-day covers with him.

Miss C. C., New York (U.S.A.), 31. Would like pen pals from the United States and Canada. Her interests include boating, bowling, swimming.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

A verse for today...

Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God.

—Prov. 2:3, 5

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: At the university which I go to a lot of thinking goes on. Religion is thought about; the Vietnam war is thought about. Then things happen. Last year students started giving aid to the National Liberation Front. This Easter we had a crucifixion. Unfortunately, the government takes a dim view of these activities, and Monash seems to be acquiring a bad reputation. This is in spite of the fact that only 5 percent of the student population may be involved. Without clamping down on free thought, how can this bad reputation be removed? What is the university's real place in the community?

Robert H.
Monash Univ.
Victoria, Australia

E. D. C.: Wise people understand that students go to rather sensational extremes in their actions. Later on they quiet down. Personally, I think aid to the N.F.L. (the Viet Cong) is aid to a Communist force, and better uses could be found for the students' money. And the re-enactment of the crucifixion seems an unnecessarily sensational—and essentially misleading—way of celebrating the rebirth of Easter.

We invite young people to send in brief questions or comments to this column, which the editor will comment upon in return. Send them to DIALOGUE, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Quotation for today

The man who knows and knows he knows,
To him your homage bring;
He wields the power that waits and wins,
And he is rightful king.

—Samuel Valentine Cole

FAMILY FEATURES

Rendezvous for geese

Westwood, Mass.

Every family should have a special place, a spot that will remain a happy family memory. We happened upon our special place a few years ago.

It was one of those sultry New England summer evenings. We went for a ride, seeking relief from the heat. We had been in the area for just a short time, and so we had not become familiar with all the roads. Missing our usual turnoff, we decided to take the next one. We drove through a beautiful residential area, and then as we turned a bend in the road, my husband, two small sons, and I gasped in wonder.

Before us stretched a beautiful pond, circled with trees, with a lush green lawn on one side sloping down to the water. On the lawn, in all their majestic beauty, was a flock of 18 Canada geese! We watched in awe as they stretched their long black necks, strutting around and occasionally chasing each other with squawking glee.

Our boys took a bag of bread they were saving for some ducks, and very slowly, offering the bread as they went, crept up to the geese. Very quickly, with beaks extended, they gathered around, gobbling the bread as fast as little finguers could break it for them.

We were told that this was a regular summer resting place for these magnificent birds in their journey from the south. We got to know them quite well, their habits and characteristics. The pond looked lonely when the last one left in the fall, but at least we knew they would be back next summer.

With the first sign of spring each year we watch eagerly for the geese. Last June we saw one lone goose, always in the same spot. We wondered where the rest of the flock could be. Then one very hot evening when we got to the pond, there were two geese strutting on the lawn. That didn't seem too unusual, but before long we saw movements in the grass. It hit all of us at once. There were six fluffy goslings with their proud parents!

We approached them very slowly. A gander has been known to stand off an animal as big as a deer to protect his young, as he is a devoted family man. We were careful not to rile him. The boys approached the family with a piece of bread. The gander hissed a little, but stayed where he was. The goslings were so cute we would have loved to cuddle them, but we didn't attempt to touch them.

We saw them off and on for several weeks, but whenever we had a camera with us we couldn't find them. The goslings learn to swim in their first few hours, so they could have been anywhere around the long pond. They always fall into formation when they swim—mother leading the parade, the children in single file, and father always in the rear.

Goslings grow very quickly, so by the end of the summer we had a hard time telling them from the rest of the flock. But the picture of little balls of fluff was imprinted in our thought.

We have spent many happy summers with our goose friends. When we have out-of-state visitors we always take them to "our" pond to see our geese. For us and for our children it will always be our special place.

Selma K. Hudson

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY

HI POPPY— WHAT'RE YOU EATING ?
BREAD, PEANUT BUTTER, MARSHMALLOW, BROWN SUGAR, SYRUP, CHOCOLATE SAUCE AND GRAPE JELLY
WHERE DID SHE GET THE IDEA OF ADDING GRAPE JELLY ??

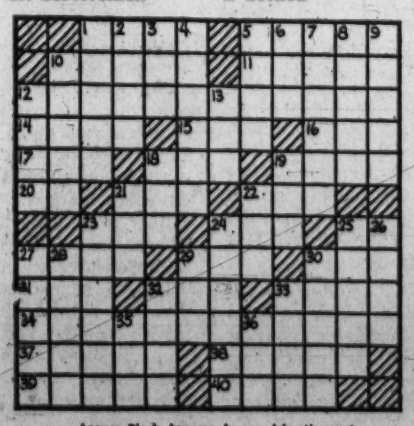
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Prejudice
5. Brief news item
10. Imprecation
11. Main artery
12. Law court
14. Goddess of mischief
15. Impersonate
16. Turf
17. Covetousness
18. Pen
19. Depend on
20. Toward
21. Female animal
22. Winnow
23. Kin
24. Evasive
25. Refusal
27. Highway
29. Provender
30. Vegetable
31. Indisposed
32. Cambridge's river
33. Theme
34. Contemporary
37. Elicit
38. Reddish-brown horses
39. Replenish
40. Servicemen

Down

1. Engraver's tool
2. Rainbow
3. Quadruped
4. Settled
5. Actuality
6. Destiny
7. Emerged
8. Ottoman
9. Dexterous
10. Bric-a-brac
12. Joke
13. Slippery
18. Weep
19. Sunbeam
21. Accomplished
22. Dipteron
23. Fish
24. Elm fruit
25. Interconnection
26. Horse food
27. Steam pipe
28. Fatty fruit
29. Chapeau
30. Garden flower
32. Ball of yarn
33. Company
35. Haw. guitar: short
36. And not



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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

WEEKEND ISSUE
Distributed Saturday-Monday, June 29-July 1, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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What's happening in Vietnam?

The scenario has changed in many ways. United States and North Vietnamese delegations are now meeting at least once a week in Paris. President Johnson has announced he will bow out next January. Clark Clifford has taken over from Robert McNamara at the Pentagon, and Gen. Creighton Abrams from Gen. William Westmoreland in Vietnam. But the contest of wills is very much the same.

Both sides have, in fact, kept up the military pressures in Vietnam since the tedious meetings began in Paris. Each is apparently determined: (1) to enhance its bargaining position at the table with a well-timed military punch half a world away; and (2) to prevent the other from assuming that what is being sought is face-saving surrender.

Against this background must be seen both the United States command's decision to withdraw from Khe Sanh and indications that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong are about to have another go at Saigon.

No definitive reason for the Khe Sanh withdrawal has been given. Once a decision had been made at the turn of the year to hold the outpost, to have faltered or buckled during the dark days of the Tet offensive would have been calamitous. But many questions have been asked about the wisdom of the kind of static strategy of which Khe Sanh was a symbol. It is interesting that the outpost should be dismantled so soon after General Abrams has taken over. Perhaps it is a move in the direction of the "greater willingness to patrol, ambush and to fight at night"—listed as one of requirements by Herman Kahn, director of the Hudson Institute, in the July number of Foreign Affairs.

One of the factors to emerge forcefully from the Tet offensive was the reduced importance today of such positions as Khe Sanh and the vital importance in the struggle now of South Vietnam's cities. To a certain extent, some of the priority has gone out of the Vietnamese countryside as more and more people have fled from the villages to the cities. The Tet offensive showed that the Communists had woken up to this and were throwing most of their energies now against the cities. In none did they have lasting success, despite what happened at Hue. And this explains why they may be about to have a second major go at Saigon.

So much for the fighting. But what about those Paris talks in which Secretary Clifford said the United States team had "got some bits and straws that indicate that there is some movement now"? Dean Rusk wisely followed this up with what amounted to a cautionary word against reading too much into what his Cabinet colleague had said. Nevertheless, some pieces could be falling into place.

It is not that the North Vietnamese are about to be conciliatory or to get down to genuine business. Rather is it that there are signs that they are preparing a fall-back position from which to negotiate effectively if their Saigon push (or any other offensive) is not a success. Most significant of these signs perhaps was the carefully worded near-admission by North Vietnamese Army Commander General Giap three weeks ago that there were North Vietnamese fighting in South Vietnam after all. This at least indirectly concedes there is something to negotiate about—which has not hitherto been a point on which the North Vietnamese agreed. They had blandly asserted hitherto that they had nobody in the South.

Fingers in the pies

Jobs for 'hard cores'

Chalk up an item of hopeful news on the racial front: Job training programs, organized by the business community, are proving that a good many of the so-called "hard-core unemployables" can be employed. Most of them are young, from poverty homes, and black. They can indeed learn to hold down a paying job.

For example: In New York the Chase Manhattan Bank graduated 17 ghetto youths, mostly high school dropouts, from a recent six-week training course in reading, language skills, and mathematics. Now they will start work as keypunch operators and clerks, at $75 a week.

For another example: Lockheed Aircraft Corporation enrolled 98 trainees in a 12-week program—dropouts, boys who never had worked consistently, a few with arrest records, most of them Negroes. Of this total 18 quit, 10 were discharged for absenteeism or chronic lateness, but 61 finished satisfactorily. All went into useful jobs, 43 at Lockheed.

This shows what can be done. Costs of such programs run high; the government often subsidizes the training effort. Unexpected problems crop up: absenteeism, distance to work, too-meager training allowances. But ultimately a great many "hard cores" find themselves holding down worthwhile jobs.

The National Alliance of Businessmen has pledged that it will find jobs for 100,000 unemployed by July of next year, and 500,000 by July of 1971. How valuable this effort will be is shown by the unemployment rate among blacks: 6.4 percent, twice that of whites. Among young Negroes it runs to 24.7 percent.

There are very few big corporations in the United States which have not detailed some key officials to study the problem of jobs for the eager blacks, and jobs for the "unemployables." The first results of these studies are beginning to appear.

More broken crockery

When there is a struggle for the succession in any government or major political party, there is a danger of what is basically domestic having irrevocable effects abroad. So it is in Israel, where the sparring between Yigal Allon and Moshe Dayan eventually to succeed Levi Eshkol as Premier has dealt a further blow to hope that United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring might have modest success in bringing nearer some Arab-Israeli settlement. What has now broken more crockery is the argument within the Israeli Cabinet over the future of the West Bank of the Jordan.

Reportedly, a majority within the Israeli Cabinet—with whom Premier Eshkol aligns himself—is in favor of permanent Israeli occupation of a long narrow belt which would act as a kind of fence or screen behind which most of the West Bank would be returned to Arab control. This plan is attributed to General Allon, now Minister of Labor, who is Mr. Eshkol's choice for the premiership. The unfortunate thing about this plan is that even the most dovelike Arabs would see it as confirmation of their fears that the most that Israel is willing to concede to Arab Palestine is a status comparable to that of South Africa's Bantustans.

General Dayan, Minister of Defense and hero of Israeli public opinion, apparently does not go along with the plan and is even less willing to compromise with the Arabs. If a leak to two Israeli newspapers is to be believed, he told the Cabinet that the land of Israel was from the Mediterranean to the Jordan, that the Jordan was Israel's frontier, and that Israel should not accept the United Nations Security Council resolution of November 22 last—on which the whole Jarring mission is based. Sources close to General Dayan have not flatly denied the accuracy of this leak but have challenged the interpretation of his reported statements.

The latest turn in this controversy is Premier Eshkol's statement to his party's central committee that this is not the time for advancing public peace proposals in the direction of the Arabs—a move advocated earlier by General Dayan. Mr. Eshkol took the occasion also to reject once more the United Nations Security Council's resolution on Jerusalem and to use a form of words on Palestine refugees which could be interpreted as confirming Israeli pressures to de-Arabize Palestine.

To put the best complexion on things, none of this will make Mr. Jarring's task any easier.

Moscow's mod music

"If you can't lick 'em, join 'em."

Such is the sentiment of Komsomol, the Communist youth organization for older teen-agers in the Soviet Union, on this groovy subject of "pop" music. Not so long ago, Moscow frowned heavily on jazz, and especially pop, as decadent and dangerously Western. Now Komsomol has swung around, and the electric guitar whines and twangs in the youth-manned combos of Soviet-land. There is even less frowning on Beatle haircuts.

This doesn't mean Soviet young people are primed to revolt. But they've been hearing pop music and the Mersey beat on the Voice of America and the BBC, and they admire it muchly. The Wall Street Journal tells of a hot spot in Novosibirsk, Siberia, called the Eureka Youth Cafe, where the Loud Group (drums and three electric guitars) plays Beatle songs and Western pop.

It's a calculated Moscow policy—to modernize its youth organizations. The Pioneers (age 10 to 15) are adopting some Boy Scout trappings, such as camping and merit badges. The Komsomols have Saturday night dances and excursions to other countries (mostly the Communist bloc). There are still political lectures, and undertones of strict supervision.

Unlike some countries, Soviet youth does not teem with unrest. This appears mainly among elite intellectuals. But youth is acquiring a taste for the Western beat, and if "the beat goes on" who knows where it may end?

One man's Vietnam

Phan Quang Dan was visiting the United States in May when he was appointed Minister of State in charge of Chieu Hoi—i.e.: men who have come over to the government from the Communist side—in the new Cabinet of Premier Tran Van Huong. As a result of remarks he reportedly made in California about the need for contacts with the other side, he was dismissed from his ministerial post before leaving the United States to take it up. On his departure for home a few days ago, Dr. Dan issued a statement, of which what follows is part.

Communist North Vietnam and free South Vietnam for the time being are separate states, as separate as North and South Korea. We thoroughly reject the claim that the North Vietnamese Communists have the right to invade South Vietnam. South Vietnam is fighting this open invasion with determination and with the assistance of American, Australian, Filipino, New Zealand, South Korean, and Thai troops. The South Vietnamese government, however, in its eager quest for peace has time and again proposed direct negotiations with Hanoi which has chosen to ignore these offers altogether.

* * *

Now the so-called National Liberation Front does not represent a separate state. It is a movement of armed rebellion fostered and controlled by the North Vietnamese Communist government. National reconciliation with the people in the National Liberation Front represents an internal problem for the South Vietnamese themselves to solve. To avoid confusion, the words "contacts" and "conversations" would probably be more appropriate than "negotiations." This being said, the very existence of the Department of Chieu Hoi is based on the premise that there would be such contacts and conversations with responsive individuals on the principle that people who renounce violence and accept the laws of the land should enjoy all the rights and privileges stipulated in South Vietnam's Constitution and be allowed to participate in the political life of South Vietnam. This is my viewpoint.

My being continually on the move made it very difficult to have contacts and exchanges of views with the government—there were but a few cablegrams back and forth, entirely insufficient for good communication. The recent decision of the government came from that lack of communication. I will, however, continue to support the government's effort to achieve national unity.

When I was asked to participate in the new Cabinet, I expressed my wishes to be in charge, not of the Department of Chieu Hoi, but of the Department of Land Reform which at the present time does not exist as a separate department.

I have been a long-time advocate of land reform in Vietnam. In March, 1967, as a member of the Constituent Assembly, I proposed land reform to be written into the Constitution of Vietnam to make it the Constitution of the Vietnamese peasants who represent over 80 percent of the total population. That proposal got only four votes out of 117. It got, however, the obvious sympathy of both President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, at that time, Chief of State and Prime Minister. Now with the added support of Premier Tran Van Huong and many members of Parliament, a bill of law on sweeping land reform would have the best chances of passing.

In an essentially agricultural country with over 70 percent of the peasants in the Mekong Delta being still landless tenants, land reform does represent a top priority problem. In the areas under their control, the Communists do nothing for the people, give them nothing, nothing but the land. Communist land reform is, however, a phony one. In the first phase they distribute the land to collectivize it at a later stage as they did in Russia, China, Cuba, and North Vietnam. However, in South Vietnam we are still at the first stage. And because of land distribution the Communists continue to get some active support from the peasants. Land is food, is life, is everything to the peasants, and they want to have and keep a good piece of land all their own.

A simple, sweeping and mostly self-implementing land reform program should be carried out to win over the active loyalty of the peasants.

* * *

I have been asked time and again to give my impressions of the United States of America. I was in this country for over two years from 1952 to 1954 and was given the opportunity of criss-crossing it from East to West and from North to South. After 14 years of absence, this is my first revisit.

I have found tremendous progress achieved in every field. Compared to the rest of the world, the United States has fantastic resources, both human and material; and their problems, though real and serious, are only minor compared to the problems of the rest of the world. The American people have many good reasons to be confident in their own future and in the future of the world for which they have done and are doing so much.

I take this opportunity to extend my warmest thanks to the American government and people, and especially to the AFL-CIO, Harvard University, and all my personal friends for having made my trip instructive and enjoyable, and I hope fruitful for the cause of better understanding between the United States of America and the Republic of Vietnam.

Mirror of opinion

Lightfooted

The municipal government of New York has just issued a plea to builders in Fun City to get away from the endless and unvarying gray of Gotham sidewalks and throw in a little color from time to time and perhaps an occasional design based on something other than the square and rectangle.

The idea is excellent, overdue and applicable to all our cities, including Washington.

Poured concrete can as easily be made bright and cheerful as gray and glum. It's a matter of adding the right pigment at the right time. It doesn't cost very much and the change could make a world of difference in our urban life.

It is only in fairly modern times that the city underfoot has become so drab. Roman pavements were fashioned of intricate geometric designs, sometimes enhanced by trompe l'oeil three dimensional effects, sometimes made enchanting by appropriate scenes of hunting and fishing or life as lived among the gods.

In modern Rome and Florence the elaborate pavement designs of Michelangelo may still be seen. The visitor to Rio de Janeiro or to the new arena of the Mexican Olympic games can see a few of the possibilities for modern pavements made to delight the eye and make walking a pleasure.

Washington architecture is just beginning to show an encouraging sign or two of breaking out of the concrete and glass box convention. Our builders, too, should reconsider what is underfoot as well as what is overhead and begin now to make this a noble and pleasant city from the ground up.
—Washington Evening Star

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Our business

To The Christian Science Monitor:

There are many thousands of us here who do not support the present South African Government, nor do we agree with all its policies, but we feel that it is our business to set things right in due course, not the business of the rest of the world, about whose ability to make a bigger mess of things here than it has done elsewhere we are not in doubt. Fed by its newspapers and television, which are in no way concerned with the truth, it eagerly devours what it wishes to hear, and one has only to speak to a foreigner in his own country to learn how utterly ignorant of South African affairs he generally is. You do not see in our newspapers or hear over our radio anything about other countries that can remotely compare with the falsehoods broadcast in other parts of the world about South Africa.

We in South Africa will be prepared to pay attention when we see some evidence in the United States and Britain (the two countries who should know better) and other countries that they have found a satisfactory solution to their own race problems, and have settled down to acting instead of talking, mostly about the so-called misdeeds of South Africa.

In spite of the above, we mostly agree that the free world retains its freedom to solve its own problems because of the power of the United States, and for this we are generally grateful.

Johannesburg — **Ronald A. Klette**

Threats

To The Christian Science Monitor:

It is true that, as far as is known, Israel has threatened to wipe out no countries. It is also true that the Arabs have threatened to wipe out Israel. The only trouble is that Israel has, without threats, actually wiped out a whole nation, the people of Palestine. The threats of the Arabs, on the other hand, have been the expression of their frustration over Israel's clever and ruthless elimination of this nation and over actual, not verbal, threats to more Arab territories and people.

Twenty years ago Palestine was an Arab country. This country now does not exist on the map, and its people have been physically ousted from their homes by the so-called meek and peace-loving Israelis, and in spite of all the threats and belligerency that have been attributed to the Arabs.

Israel's trick of using Arab verbal threats which are the reaction to outright aggression, as an excuse to commit uglier acts of aggression, ought to be decried and actively opposed by all people with conscience and with intelligence.

Cortland, Ohio — **Joyce Parkhurst**

Draft card burners

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In your editorial concerning draft card burners and the Supreme Court decision you state: "If one's lawful protests do not prevail, one must accept that fact as the decision of a majority of one's peers. No one, in the face of such a verdict has the legal, moral, or intellectual right to flout the majority's decision, set oneself up as morally authoritarian, and break the democratically-arrived-at-laws of the land."

What is the legal right of the majority (If we grant, for the moment, that this is a majority decision) to tell a young man that he must risk his life in some stinking jungle halfway around the world when his country is clearly not threatened? Are there no minority rights in this "democracy"?

These young men who burn their draft cards and refuse induction (not those who dutifully march off to die in Vietnam) are the hope of this country. Perhaps they fulfill one poet's prophecy when he said: "If peace is to be maintained it must be by brave men who have come up to the same height as the hero, namely, the will to carry their life in their hands and stake it at any instant for their principle; but who have gone one step beyond the hero and will not seek another man's life—men who have by their intellectual insight or else by their moral elevation attained such a perception of their own intrinsic worth that they do not think property or their own body a sufficient good to be saved by such dereliction of principle as treating a man like a sheep."

Loomis, Calif. — **Richard J. Furnoy**

Mt. Fujiyama

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been most impressed with your series on the efforts of public and private conservationists to save the natural beauty of our nation and to improve the national parks. It is hoped that your efforts will bring positive results.

While reading your articles I am often reminded of a recent tour I took to Mt. Fujiyama, Japan's sacred mountain.

Today an all-weather, two-lane highway cuts its way up to the 8,000 feet level (Fuji is about 12,000 feet high). At the upper end of the road there are a number of lodges, parking lots for buses and cars, the Japanese equivalent of hot-dog stands, and ever present smell of decaying garbage.

Plans for the future are most spectacular. A major turnpike is being built from Tokyo into the mountains to Fuji. Then, within the mountain itself, a cog railroad will be built to the top. When all is completed a person will be able to leave mid-Tokyo at noon and be at the top of Fuji at 2 p.m. On a good day the company expects at least a half million visitors.

Kenosha, Wis. — **Gordon K. Harrington**